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The "Inside Friends": Woodrow Wilson to Robert Bridges

WHEN some 90 letters from Woodrow Wilson to Robert Bridges were presented to the Library by Dr. Karl A. Meyer of Chicago, in November 1952, they were accepted with deep appreciation, as befitted such a generous gift. But when they were carefully examined—and read—to appreciation was added the kind of excitement that comes when a new, unexpected, wholly authentic glimpse into late nineteenth-century life and intellectual history is suddenly given.

These letters, particularly the earlier of them, provide that insight for the general reader. For the student of Woodrow Wilson they do more. They document and round out the picture of young Wilson as he was in his Princeton student days, as a law student at the University of Virginia, as an earnest but none too happy practitioner at law, and at Johns Hopkins, where he finally found the kind of "intellectual life" for which he had been looking. No startling new facts are adduced; no changes in the course of history will result. But the picture gains in depth, and the reader, whether he be Wilson scholar or student of literature, will emerge with a clearer concept of this young man whose earnest point of view and rather (as it seems to us now) over-elaborate expression of his thoughts and feelings were, to a considerable extent, characteristic of his time. And in the light of his growth into a world leader, Wilson's reading, his thinking, his philosophy, his friendships, are all of interest.

The letters, dating from 1877 to 1923, represent, curiously enough, only part of a long series written by Wilson to his Princeton classmate and lifelong friend, Robert Bridges. Another group of 114 letters, covering much the same period (1885–1919), is owned by the Princeton University Library, having been placed there by the estate of Robert Bridges through the generosity of his sister, Mrs. Flora B. Witherspoon. The provenance of the two groups, which dovetail so surprisingly, is not yet entirely clear (obviously both were once in Mr. Bridges' possession), but their importance is beyond question. There is now available for research, in the Library of Congress and at Princeton, one side of a remarkable correspondence¹ between two outstanding men, both of whom desired, and were able throughout their lives to achieve, effective self-expression.

Both Wilson and Bridges were members of the now famous Princeton Class of '79, and of that closely knit company within the class known as the "Witherspoon gang." Bridges' literary career developed from his first post as reporter for the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, through his 6-year term as assistant news editor of the *New York Evening Post*, his long service (1883–1900) as literary critic of the humorous magazine, *Life*, of happy memory, to his final eminence first as assistant, then as chief editor, of *Scribner's Magazine*.

¹ Many of Bridges' letters have also been preserved in the Woodrow Wilson Papers.

Under the pen name, "Droch," he wrote a good deal of light verse, some of which appeared in 1902 in *Bramble Brae*; and he had published, still earlier, two volumes of prose, *Overheard in Arcady* (1894), and *Suppressed Chapters and Other Bookishness* (1895).

Of the career of Woodrow Wilson nothing further need be said here except, perhaps, that the effort made by his authorized biographer, Ray Stannard Baker, and by others of his family and friends who knew him well, to correct the widespread impression that he was altogether a cold and reserved man, receives strong support from these letters.

The association of the two men continued, without a break in sympathy and affection, throughout their lives, so far as can be discovered from their correspondence. "If I have any *best* friend in the world," Wilson wrote in one of his early letters to Ellen Axson, "that friend is Bob. Bridges."²

A year or so after their graduation from Princeton, Wilson, after assuring Bridges of his delight in receiving from him a "long, rambling letter," added:

However large a place I may have filled in your friendship at college, Bobby, it can't have been larger or more secure than that which was kept for you in *my* heart; and, if I can judge by my own feelings, there is little danger of our drifting apart. Our *characters* were for the most part formed before we left dear old [old] Princeton, and as long as we remain what we were then, we will always be the same to each other.

And in 1882 we find this:

Dearest Bobby,

I cannot tell you how much the receipt of your letter gladdened me! Although I had been brooding over your long silence, I did not realize how much my spirits had been depressed by it until your letter came and was read this morning and I felt the bound that my spirits took, as tho'

² 1884. Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson; Life and Letters*, Vol. I, *Youth* (New York, 1927), p. 195.

a burden had been lifted off from them. You know I had not heard from you since before your last September's visit to your home—nor had I heard from any of the old gang in all that time.

The friendship was not all on the high plane of careers and philosophy. It was not without humor. Writing in January 1881, Wilson approved mightily of Bridges' new facial decoration:

The mustache is stronger, altogether more athletic, than were those siders with which you became so enraptured before we left old '79, those that sought so eagerly to skirt your ears; in fact, it compares not unfavorably with my tart side whiskers—for you know I began to cultivate a side crop of some promise before I was introduced to the Law.

But on the whole the correspondence was rather earnest and sensitive of things to come.

Wilson's comments on his own early reading will interest his biographers, and others who know something of his books that Mrs. Wilson has given to the Library. While relatively few specific details on the point have been known, it has been generally understood that he was inclined throughout his life to read deeply rather than widely. And his reports, in these letters, bear this out. His comments, too, on his developing interest in "oratory" have a peculiar interest, for this earnest and determined young man became a world leader whose words, at the height of his career, were to influence the course of history.

Perhaps the best way to present the letters is simply—to present them—though not entire, for Wilson was at times a leisurely correspondent, and space is not available to transcribe them completely.

The series begins with two postcards, written in the summer of 1877, after Wilson and Bridges had completed their sophomore year at Princeton. Both cards are almost entirely in shorthand—an additional evidence of what has long been known, Wilson's early interest in, and use of, shorthand, which he employed through-

out his active career. Both cards were written from Rome, Georgia, where he was staying with relatives. Since Dr. Meyer has kindly supplied a transcription of these *tours de force*, it is possible to conclude that Bridges was assiduously laboring at the Graham textbook. Wilson's tendency to teach appears at once!

If you will allow me to give you a little advice, I would caution you against confounding M with N but would advise you to make more use of the circle S (O) since it greatly shortens many forms.³

By the next summer he was discussing his own literary efforts. From his home in Wilmington he reported on July 27, 1878:

The only writing I have done has been a rough, outline sketch of an essay on Chatham. I doubt if it will ever be developed into a full-fledged essay. But the subject is one of engrossing interest to me and I can perhaps write as well on it as on any.⁴

I have been devouring Green's larger History of the English People with great avidity. I have seldom been so completely charmed by any work.

During the first summer after their graduation from Princeton the two exchanged thoughts on their respective problems. Wilson wrote at some length:

As for your low spirits and discouragement, allow me to say that you are a *goose*. When hot weather is slackening all your nerves and debilitating all your faculties, do you expect to have the same capacity for work that you had during a sharp, Wintry term in College? . . . "As for my single self," I have very few fears as to your future, my chiefest one

³ Some 6 years later the future President of the United States recorded (August 10, 1883) the purchase of a typewriter—"an immense convenience"—and in 1919 he took with him to the Paris Peace Conference a direct descendant of this early machine.

⁴ Wilson's essay on Chatham was published in the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, October 1878. See Ray Stannard Baker and William E. Dodd, *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson: College and State*, Vol. I (New York, 1925), p. 11-18.

being that you wont have confidence enough in yourself. . . .

I appreciate and *value* your father's judgment of my *International* article⁵ very highly indeed. It is to just such sound, practical common-sense as his that I would prefer to address any such argument as that on Cabinet Govt., and to convince such would be my greatest triumph. Please thank him for me. You are a partial witness—your testimony is excluded, though I must confess to harboring a *little* satisfaction that my work is admired by my dear friend. I have seen few newspaper notices of the article—have seen few newspapers indeed—only one or two. The *Wilmington Star* notices it editorially to the length of a column and a half, and the *New Orleans Picayune* quotes from it to about the extent of a half column. These are the only papers I have access to.

The French article progresses finely, much more so than it would had I been compelled to work in Summer's heat. Here in these splendid mountains [he was at Horse Cove, in Macon County, North Carolina] I am above the worst of the heat and can work with comparative comfort. The first draft of the article is complete, as far as my present plan of treatment goes. Of course it must yet be subjected to a thorough recasting—possibly more than one. But the main structure of the thought is built. The style needs the pruning knife. My plan is a very simple one—I don't think I have outlined it for you before; have I? It is this in the main: First, I endeavor to point out—rather at once to point out and to demonstrate—that the French Revolution instead of ending in the establishment of the first Empire, is really *yet in progress*, the "revolutions" of this century being only natural convulsions marking the turning points, or crises, of a social and political change which was as inevitable as it has been powerful. I then seek to trace the lines of political change—how republicanism has hitherto proved a weak farce, and how all France's governments have been rooted in the completest centralization of power. Hence the French must have grown up in the habits of political servitude—of quasi-slavery; all the weight of the past drags them down. Without—totally without—any habits of self-govt., then, France has entered upon its practice. Hence grave dangers, which are aggra-

⁵ "Cabinet Government in the United States" was published in the *International Review*, VI (August 1879), 146-63. See Baker and Dodd, *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson: College and State*, Vol. I, p. 19-42.

vated by the ignorance of the peasantry—which makes them poor learners—and the social habits of the *bourgeoisie*. On the other hand, the peasant is thrifty and thoroughly independent—both the peasant and the bourgeois are thrifty and prudent. Then, too, France has been built up in strength by successfully passing through several of the severest crises since the establishment of the present Republic. On the one hand are habits of revolutionary remedy for governmental evils, on the other, a few short years of experience in the methods of constitutional liberty. From these considerations, marshalling these facts with much more method, clearness, and order than is indicated by this scant and random analysis, I venture a few hints—scarcely predictions—as to the “Political Destiny of the French People,” noticing in passing the omnipotent influence which Paris has exerted heretofore upon the fortunes of France (with explanation of what I regard as the source of that influence), and treating at some length the influence of the Church as exhibited in the opposition recently manifested to M. Ferry’s schemes of educational reform—an influence which takes its hold upon, and works its will through, the *women* of France, rather than through the men of the nation. In short, I endeavor to discover for myself, and for my *possible* readers, the political factors now most potent in France with a view to discovering the securities and the dangers of her present government, in order, if possible, to forecast her political future. I cannot give you a more perfect idea of the task I have been endeavoring to compass, or of my plans of work, without stretching this epistle beyond all reasonable bounds.

This French work has absorbed my attention almost entirely since College closed, so that I have done little reading besides what was necessary in the way of gathering materials. I have given you my mental history since we parted.

Do write soon and often to

Your sincere and loving Friend

Thos. W. Wilson

But he was having a pretty good time that summer, too, in his own way.

I let my inclination dictate each days occupation, sometimes reading, sometimes writing, sometimes reading some great orators productions aloud in the large church of which father is pastor and which adjoins our premises. I have in this way read several of Everett’s best orations and Brougham’s great speech on Parlia-

mentary Reform delivered in the House of Lords when he held the office of Chancellor.

In November 1879 came a letter signed not “Thos. W. Wilson,” as most of the earlier ones had been subscribed, but “T. Woodrow Wilson”; and in a postscript was this explanation:

Don’t think my signature affected. I sign myself thus at mother’s special request, because this signature embodies *all* my family name.

This, too, was the first letter from the University of Virginia, where he had gone to begin the study of law; in it was his report on the university, and on the great John B. Minor:

If you only knew how difficult it is for me to snatch any time for letter writing from my exacting taskmasters in the Law you would not wonder—as I know you must have been wondering—at my long delay in answering the letter from you which I found awaiting me upon my arrival here. That letter was doubly welcome and was ravenously devoured. It and a letter from Pete [Harold Godwin?] came like old friends among hosts of strangers. I only knew *two men* in the University for the first two or three days of my stay here. I verily believe that I would at that time have been willing to give two years of my life for a few weeks—or even a few days—reunion with old ‘Seventy-nine. Your letter was, under the circumstances a veritable blessing. The moments spent in its perusal were only less enjoyable than the same time spent in your actual company would have been. Now I know lots of fellows and am member of a fraternity—the ΦΚΨ. I have made several friends. Indeed I’m beginning to believe that it don’t take me long to make friends, although I used to think myself so reserved as to be hard to become acquainted with. This chapter of our fraternity has at present only eight members, including myself. It contains some very fine fellows. . . .

I have not yet fully decided whether or not I like the University. The course in Law is certainly as fine a one as could be desired. Prof. Minor, who is at the head of the “school,” is a *perfect* teacher. I can say with perfect sincerity that I cannot conceive of a better. All the schools are, indeed, as far as I can learn, conducted with equal thoroughness and vigor and ability. But to *like* an institution one must be attracted by something besides its methods of

instruction. This place is, of course, totally different from Princeton in almost every respect, and I find myself unable to compare the two institutions at all. The fellows are divided into innumerable groups of friends. There are no bonds such as *class* bonds to bind the men together. You meet and know a man just as you might meet and know a fellow-merchant on some Great Corn Exchange. The tendency in such a community as this is toward *disintegration*. Of course, living within common limits and pursuing like ends, students are necessarily thrown together and have many sympathies in common. But there is nothing to supply the place of class feeling—and no college feeling exists, except in a vague sort of way. This is the unattractive side of the place. It has many attractive features for an older class of men such as those who attend the professional schools here. There is a great deal of freedom here. You are free to do just as you please. The place is *extensive*, both materially, having long and picturesque ranges of buildings, and mentally, there being every variety of mental activity. Study is made a serious business and the loafer is the exception. Every one has the highest regard for culture and scholarship. There is on all sides an intelligent interest in matters of learning and a keen appetite for literary pursuits—I don't altogether understand the place yet . . . But of this I am convinced, that there's no pretence about the place. It is in real truth an University. Every branch is made a specialty. A man is thought to be doing well if he graduates on two tickets—i. e. on two subjects: Latin and Greek, for instance—in one year. And there is certainly more thorough work done here than I had ever expected to see done by young men. And the place is cosmopolitan—as far at least as the South is concerned. There are men here from all parts of the South and East—some from the West, and one feels that the intellectual forces of the South are forming here. Indeed this University is looked upon throughout the South much as Oxford or Cambridge is regarded in England or Harvard in New England.

I'm fairly *itching*, Bobby, to hear the result of your "prospecting" visit to New York. I saw by the *Princetonian* that you had passed through Princeton, and I know that your plans must have taken some new turn by this time. Please write me at once. I don't want you to stay at home—I want you to go to work, for the sooner you begin the sooner you'll *succeed*. But don't tell your mother that I want you to leave home.

She wouldn't like me as much as I hope she does now in consequence of your *misrepresentations*! But if you *do* stay at home you *must* write, Bobby. . . . When you are working, creating, there is no very immediate danger of your dreaming or moping your senses away. Then, too, with the *auburn-haired* at your door, and *another* not far away, you won't be apt to make your books your *exclusive* companions, you old rascal!

Politics—the theory of politics—was in the forefront of Wilson's mind even then. We find him writing on February 25, 1880:

It's my brightest dream that you and I will someday be co-laborers in the great work of disseminating political truth and purifying the politics of our own country. You are already far ahead of me in your readings on political science, but when I get out of this treadmill of the law I intend to devote every scrap of leisure time to the study of that great and delightful subject, and I may thus overtake you and go along with you. No, indeed, I don't find it at all hard to conceive of you as absorbed in these subjects: and I have a plan to propose. Let's *correspond* often and at length upon any topics of history or political science that may suggest themselves to us as susceptible of discussion. In this way we may benefit ourselves in more ways than one: we will not only clear and settle our beliefs, but, what is almost as desirable, we will grow together and keep up our acquaintance with each other. I am dependent on intellectual sympathy, and if we diligently follow the course I propose we may build up a friendship that will be more valuable to us in the future than all the knowledge of books . . . You'll have to lead me for the present in our investigations, for I have no time here for anything but *law*: but I hope the profit of the plan will be none the less on that account. I'll make up in enthusiasm what I lack in knowledge for the present. . . .

I can't say that my liking for the University increases as my acquaintance with it becomes more intimate. Socially it is, in my opinion, a great failure. There's no college life here, as *we* know college life. It's a splendid place to educate the mind, but no place to educate the man. I suppose that the facilities offered here in most of the departments, and especially in the professional schools, for the acquisition of accurate knowledge are scarcely equalled anywhere in the country. But the men here do little but work; they work too much—and notwithstanding all

only a small minority get through the examinations. . . .

I've gained some reputation as a speaker in the Jefferson Society here. By special request I delivered the medals won in the Fall athletic games, before a large audience of students in a large hall here; after having served as judge in the games themselves. About a month later I delivered the prizes won in the gymnasium contest, immediately upon the close of the contest, to quite a considerable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, including several of the professors. In the literary societies here we have no essay-reading and speaking such as we used to have in old Whig. The principle [sic] exercise is *debate*. On the first Saturday evening of each month, however, an oration is delivered by some member specially elected as "monthly for—Jan, Feb, March," or whatever the month may be. I am to deliver the March oration . . . I have found, much to my surprise and dismay, that at the meeting which took place during my absence, it was moved and unanimously carried that, inasmuch as several young ladies had expressed a desire to be present when my oration is to be delivered, the society be upon that evening thrown open to visitors! And upon the strength of this resolution, several of my friends have expressed a determination to invite their young lady friends to be present. I'm thoroughly scared. I took no very special pains with my oration and I'm beginning to tremble for its reception. It's too late either to retreat or to write another speech now. I'm fairly entrapped. My speech is on John Bright,* who, I hope "needs no introduction to an intelligent audience." It will probably occupy half an hour or more in its delivery, possibly three quarters of an hour. It's the fashion here to make long speeches. I tell you these things about myself by way of setting you an example. The fuller your letters are of *yourself* the more acceptable will they prove.

I've been keeping my resolve about visiting Staunton frequently. You know I have five cousins there at school. Besides I know lots of people there. It's my birth place and is full of old friends and acquaintances of my family's. I left there when I was quite small. But I'm made much of because I'm my father's son: and I'm made much of with all the cordial warmth of Virginia hospitality. . . .

* Published in the *University of Virginia Magazine*, XIX (March 1880), 354-70. See Baker and Dodd, *The Public Papers of Woodrow Wilson: College and State*, Vol. I, p. 43-59.

By late August 1880 Bridges had found employment as reporter for the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*—and Wilson was greatly interested. But before commenting he took time out to say something of his own affairs:

I had been so fortunate in the contests in the Jefferson Society as to receive at the close of the session the fifty dollar medal as "their best orator for the session of 1879-80," and at the Final Celebration had to speak as annual orator of the Society. I'm not a good speaker yet by any means, Bobby, but I've worked hard during the past year to perfect myself in the art and now speak much better than I ever did at dear old Princeton. . . .

I can hardly describe to you the queer sensations that were produced by the perusal of your letter or the conflict of thoughts it aroused. Of course I enjoyed the letter, as I enjoy everything from you. But the news it contained absolutely startled me. I had, of course, all along been thinking of you as staying quietly at home with your books, your evenings spent in pleasant company—with your living friends, as your days were spent in the companionship of the dead who yet live in their works; and you can easily imagine my surprise at receiving a letter from you dated Rochester and containing such an account of hard, driving work, and experiences of wh. I can form only a faint conception. My first feeling was one of chagrin and disappointment. Of course I knew that you expected to become a journalist and that every one who enters journalism must be content to undergo the preliminary discipline and the preparatory drudgery of reporting. But somehow I had always hoped that you might escape such trying experiences and be allowed always to pursue higher literary work. . . .

After rereading the letter, however, he was inclined to agree

in thinking that such employment was just what would prove of most advantage to one of your disposition just as [at] this time of life, since it was calculated to sharpen the edge of the practical faculties and to properly subordinate the contemplative.

And certainly all the time, mixed even with my first disappointment, there was a strong feeling of gratification at your having secured a desirable place in a pleasant city, with an old friend, and with every prospect of quick success.

And, Bobby, if I doubted at first of the result of

the experiment you are making, my misgivings were dispelled by the reading of the marked article you sent me. I don't know that it shows an improved style—I always did think your style admirable, and if there is any step towards *improvement* in this article it seems to me to be in the direction of *simplicity*. But the *great* improvement I noticed was in the absence of all mataphysical [sic] analysis and reflection in the treatment of a subject wh. so evidently invited the one and tempted to the other. I think the sketch perfect, Bobby, and its perfection consists in its peculiar vividness, its studied simplicity, and its suggestiveness. . . . I know this much that I took as much interest in that piece as if I had written it myself.

I am Summering off in the country here fifteen miles from the rail-road [At Fort Lewis, Green Valley, Bath County, Va.] with only two mails a week to acquaint me with whatever may be going on in the world outside. This is a delightful country of pure mountain air, splendid country fare, very comfortable accommodations, and every facility for free, healthful, invigorating exercise. I am here with a family party and am spending the time in the quiet way which best suits my tastes and most rests me after a college term. I spend part of the day reading and the rest of it rambling, and rowing on the pretty little stream which runs almost at the foot of the hill on which this house stands.

A month later he wrote again:

I'm deeply interested in your reporting experience, Bobby, and enjoy every detail of it. I agree with you entirely in thinking that it promises you very great benefit. Are you going to stick to it? You dropped a hint in one of your letters to the effect that, after having tried reporting long enough to reap all its advantages, you might turn to the law or elsewhere. Have you any definite plans? I *know* you'll succeed, whatever you go into, and I'd be only too glad to see you try the profession in which I'm going to try my fortunes.

Although my law course is drawing near its end, I don't know yet where I will practice. My desires point to Baltimore or Philadelphia, but I don't know yet whether there can be found a really good opening for me in either place. I want to begin in some large city, where there is at least *opportunity* for great things to be accomplished, whether I'm equal to their accomplishment or not. Where there's no room for ambition there's less incentive to great exertions; don't you think so? . . .

My quiet life out here gives me no news to tell, and I brought very few books—only "Webster's Great Speeches," two volumes of Bright's speeches, a Bible, and Bacon's Essays. I wanted to keep away from books and in the open air as much as possible. And I certainly found very few books here, outside of Macaulay and a few others that every one seems to have. My principal literary amusement has been the study of *pronunciation* . . . And I can tell you [he had been "ransacking Worcester"] many of our old methods of pronunciation have been rudely overthrown; for instance, we have drilled ourselves into saying *squālor*, *sōmbre*, *izolate*, etc. etc.¹ I never before fully realized what a fund of instruction and what a store of information there is to be found in Worcester unabridged. . . .

The University term does not begin until the first of October, so my vacation loaf is not over by some two weeks yet, and these two weeks I intend to enjoy to the top of my bent. If only there were some fair damsel out here to beguile my leisure moments, my contentment would be supreme.

By January 1881 Wilson had left the University of Virginia, with real regret.

Well, you see, I'm actually *at home*. I withdrew from the University about a week ago *on account of ill health*.

It was nothing serious, he assured Bridges, but simply a severe cold which had hung on; at his father's advice, he had gone home to recuperate. He had, he said, had enough guidance in any case so that he could study alone until ready to begin his practice of law. Meanwhile:

I've fallen fairly in love with speech-making . . . I spoke a great deal at the University and improved very much on my stilted Whig style, I have reason to hope. . . . I think that an orator is made, in great part, and if there be in me any stuff worth the working, I intend to make as much of an orator out of myself as indefatigable labor can bring out of the materials at hand.

¹ Not many years later Wilson was instructing his fiancée in correct pronunciation, drawing up "rules and lists" to guide her. See Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson; Life and Letters*, Vol. I, *Youth*, p. 203-4.

He asks, too, about Bridges' plans:

I want you to let me into your secret hopes, old fellow, as I let you into mine. My path is a very plain one—and the only question is whether I will have the strength to breast the hill and reach the heights to which it leads. My *end* is a commanding influence in the councils (and counsels) of my country—and *means* to be employed are writing and speaking. Hence my desire to perfect myself in both.

By spring he was considering where to begin his practice.

You need never have any fear of tiring me with politics—at least not with such political topics as your letter contains. Of the unsavory particulars of party intrigues and of *personal* politics; of Garfield; of Blaine; of Conkling; of Garfield vs. Conkling and Conkling vs. Blaine, I have indeed heard enough and more than enough. . . . But in political *principles*, in genuine political opinions honestly held, in political tendencies, and in the broader phases of party movements I become more and more interested day by day. I like nothing better than to talk of such things and write about them and hear of them from others who do their own thinking.—All of which is a *propos* and introductory to this remark: that I was specially interested in what you said of the tendencies of opinion shown in the Southern press and that I am gratified beyond measure to hear of the liberal and independent tone taken by leading Southern journals. I seldom see any Southern papers except our own *Wilmington Star*, than which a more puerile and picayune sheet I think it would be hard to find. . . . I have no doubt you are correct in your interpretation of the direction of opinion in the South. Certainly I sympathize with all that you deem characteristic of the new sentiment of the South. I am particularly glad that the *Atlanta Constitution* is prominent among the leading advocates of these old principles made new and fitted to a re-forming society. I think it more than probable that I will finally settle upon Atlanta as my place of practice and, therefore, it is satisfactory to know that its leading journal is supported in such opinions—for I don't believe that the *Atlanta Constitution* or any other paper ever freely consents to support any doctrines which are not acceptable to the majority of its subscribers. Atlanta is not in every respect an attractive place, but it is now one of the largest and one of the most thriving places in the South. It has every advantage of situation and seems likely to continue to grow

and to prosper; and, since I have at length about come to the same opinion that you pronounced some time ago, namely that I can probably find a more favorable opening and a wider sphere of influence in the South than in the North, I do not know that I could do better than to settle in Atlanta, the capital of one of the most thrifty of our Southern States, provided circumstances are moderately favorable to my going thither. . . .

I read your sketch of Beaconsfield and liked it much, principally because it did not say much in praise of the crafty old fox. I have read everything concerning him that I could lay my hands on ever since my Soph. year in college and the more intimate I have become with his career the less have I liked the man, and the smaller has grown my admiration for him, though of course his wonderful success and his many conquering qualities have often created in me a feeling closely akin to admiration. No one could dispute his *brilliancy*, but the brilliant is not always the admirable or the beautiful. . . .

Besides studying law daily I don't do much except read the papers and an occasional book, and practice elocution. To the latter I devote about an hour every day, and my voice is, I am sure, fast improving under the treatment. I took some lessons from a very capital instructor some months ago, and now I am my own tutor, with the guidance of a very excellent text-book prepared by an experienced teacher. In addition to the vocal exercises I make frequent extemporaneous addresses to the empty benches of my fathers church in order to get a mastery of easy and correct and elegant expression in preparation for the future. My topics are most of them political and I can sometimes almost see the benches smile at some of my opinions and deliverances.

I have recently finished Trollope's *Life of Cicero* and have enjoyed it hugely. It is one of the most vividly written biographies I ever read. The first volume is altogether enjoyable because it tells of the brightest and most honorable portion of the great Roman's career. The second volume, after Caesar comes on the stage is not so enjoyable. Next I am to read Caesar's *life*, Froude's *Sketch*.

On August 22, 1881, he wrote from Maysville, Ky., where he was visiting his oldest sister:

I think that you may regard it as settled that I will try my fortunes in Atlanta, and that, unless extraordinary obstacles present themselves,

I will there set myself to the everywhere arduous task of establishing a practice. So far Atlanta undoubtedly appears to be the centre of the new life of the New South, and some centre of activity is what I eagerly seek. I don't feel that I am yet anything like well equipped for the bar, Bobby, but I know enough of law to be able to *find* whatever information I desire on any particular point, and I console myself with the reflection that everyone who enters such a profession as that of law must be content to begin on small accumulations of knowledge—*mastery* in any department being of necessity a thing which only many years of close and ceaseless labor can achieve. I have, therefore, determined to seek admittance early next year; so that you may expect to meet at our reunion at Princeton next June, instead of simple "Tommy," a full-bearded stranger calling himself a lawyer, and thinking much professionally of ancient and modern legal lore.—And yet you may expect to see simple "Tommy" after all; for I don't believe that I've changed a bit in spirit, in essence, in my loves and tastes—in anything but, perchance, in outward form—since I turned my physical back on dear old Princeton. . . .

My reading, of late, has been very small in amount and very unusual in kind. I've been looking some into Biblical discussion, thus coming at least to the outskirts of theology. Curious to discover wherein the heresy of the Rev. Prof. W. Robertson Smith consisted, I have been reading his twelve published public lectures on the "Old Testament in the Jewish Church." They have interested me very much indeed; but I have been prevented from deriving full profit from their perusal by a very perplexing circumstance: I find that I am not sufficiently familiar with the views of Biblical critics called orthodox to be always quite sure when I've hit upon a heresy! This is a serious inconvenience, as you may imagine; but, as I've been informed that Prof. Smith's errors are of no very vital or faith-damaging sort, I am not alarmed to find that all his conclusions regarding the history of the Old Testament canon greatly recommend themselves to my acceptance. I take no pride in being a heretic—I believe that there is nothing more honorable to both the mind and the heart than *faith*—; but I am compelled to give credit to Prof. Smith's conclusions, at least until they are overturned by superior scholarship, from some quarter or other. At any rate my understanding of the objects and meaning of the Old

Testament books has been greatly cleared by W. Robertson's aid.

As an antidote to Biblical criticism, I've been reading aloud to my sister and cousin a novel by Thomas Hardy, the "Trumpet Major." I chose Thomas Hardy's work because I've lately seen him rated by several English magazines of high authority as first among living novelists, since George Eliot (alias Marian Cross) [sic] has left the field. I have been fully repaid. His style is fresh and vigorous, his story graphically told, and his characters admirably sustained. . . .

And then, in a curiously mixed passage suggestive of various later developments, he goes on to say:

Sometimes I wonder, Bobby, what would have been the history of this vast continent of ours if Englishment [sic] and Europeans had found settlement and made homes in it a century or two earlier than they did. What would the West have been if it could have remained isolated from the East. Of what sort would its communities have been had they retained their primitive organizations and known nothing for whole centuries of the influence of Eastern ideas? How would the East have fared, for that matter, if men had continued to depend on the variable breezes to bridge the Atlantic for them and on sailors as their news-carriers? As it has been, civilization has taken to itself steel wings which never tire and steam lungs which are never exhausted and voices electric and telephonic which disregard distance, and man must be smart indeed to escape her influence! . . . Of course this is not any longer "the West," but one can hardly get far enough west to get altogether out of the region of culture or entirely beyond the limits of that community of ideas which facile means of communication have made a bond of union between all parts of this country. "Freedom of the Press" is an expression which carries a very big idea in it now-a-days. It implies the difference between the darkness of Russia and the light of England and America. . . .

This letter was the first to be signed "Woodrow Wilson," and bore the following explanation: "You see I am no longer 'Tommy,' *except to my old friends*; but have imitated Charley [Charles Andrew Talcott, Princeton 1879] in taking the liberty of dropping one of my names, as superfluous."

By the following spring (March 15,

1882) he was reporting on his first (and unsuccessful) love affair. But he refused to be "unmanned even by a disappointment such as this."

Since I last wrote to you I have been intellectually busy in the same desultory manner as of old. I've read all sorts of books besides law books. I've rushed through about half—the best half, I take it—of the volumes of the English men of letters series so far issued, and have made other excursions in other, very different, directions. I've read poetry much and orations more; I've read encyclopaedias and biographies and novels; but of all the poor and yet pretentious writing that I've happened upon in my many expeditions the palm for pure poverty and inexcusable pretention I would unhesitatingly give to the first volume of John W. Forney's *Anecdotes of Public Men*. Anecdotes! why there is not one anecdote worthy the name in each fifty pages of the rambling stuff. It's a mere catalogue of the names of distinguished men whom Mr. Forney, the most distinguished man of the book, has known; and to these names he has strung adjectives and epithets which he hopes may pass as gems of character sketching. The book is enlivened here and there by quotations from Lincoln and other men of genius which are worth reading and worth preserving; but which are preserved in much better form, and in much better company, elsewhere. Oh that I had back the two dollars wasted on this trash that I might buy *bum wad*, or some other useful commodity, with it!

I've been writing too—even writing poetry! But I have not published much. I am too busy about other things to have time for any very elaborate compositions. . . .

I quite agree with you, Bobby, in the hope that you will some day conduct a daily in some smaller city—how I wish that that smaller city might be Atlanta—then you might take a hand in that political future which you rightly think will be full of vigorous life and fruitful of glorious opportunities. But, in the mean time, your present position and work are affording you the very best possible training. Your apprenticeship has been hard but it has lasted scarcely two (?) years yet and you are still too young to be impatient of a subordinate position, tho' I know, my dear fellow, how hard it is for one with so strong an individuality as yours to abide being deprived of all power to assert that individuality by being made part of a mere machine. The fact that that machine is a very grand affair does

not afford much consolation. But, with health, you can bide your time with confidence. The fact is, I rather envy you, Bobby. I am older than you are—I begin to feel very sedate under the burden of my twenty-five years—and yet you have already gotten a long start of me. I am not even licensed yet—I am not even entered for the race. But I'm very eager to get to work and shall run hard when I'm once fairly on the course.

By August 25, 1882, he was under way—living at 48 Marietta Street, in Atlanta. After mentioning somewhat wistfully a wish that he could make some speeches in a local campaign, but admitting that he is not well enough known yet to offer to do so, he writes, "I must bide my time, trusting to my pen and my speeches at the bar to bring me gradually into notice."

And he adds:

I expect to argue a tax case at the next term of our Superior Court, in Oct., which will give me a good subject for a strong speech. It will be in resistance to a license tax sought to be levied by the city and will win much capital for the firm of Renick and Wilson if they can gain it—may bring them into prominence even if they don't gain it.

Did I tell you about Renick,* first my office-mate and now my partner? He is a capital fellow who studied law with me at the University of Virginia. He is a little older than I, and came to Atlanta about a year ago; is one of the best informed and most cultivated men of my acquaintance, and a perfect enthusiast in his profession. Our division of labor will probably be to assign him the duties of attorney and me those of barrister, since he prefers "office work" and I like most the duties connected with the conduct and argument of cases in court. We are thoroughly congenial and our association will, I am sure, be entirely satisfactory to both of us. Already some practice is coming to us and we are determined that hard work shall make it more and more.

The letters which followed contained little enough about the law. On April 3, 1883, Wilson expressed delight at Bridges' "advancement in editorial position"; he discussed his own writings, and his unsuc-

* Edward Ireland Renick.

cessful attempts to publish. But his practice, evidently, was not working out as he had hoped. Finally, he made the difficult decision to give it up. On April 29, 1883, he wrote:

Since I last wrote to you, a great change has been wrought in my plans. The ideas embodied in those conversations I had with you last June in Princeton have borne fruit and I am now an applicant for a *fellowship* at Johns Hopkins. I found, what every man finds, that the truth just must be faced; and the truth I have had to face is this, that success at the bar must be very doubtful and at best long delayed, because I am unfit for practice. I have had just enough experience to prove that. In the first place, the atmosphere of the courts has proved very depressing to me. I cannot breathe freely nor smile readily in an atmosphere of broken promises, of wrecked estates, of neglected trusts, of unperformed duties, of crimes and of quarrels. I find myself hardened and made narrow and cynical by seeing only the worst side of human nature. But this is the least part of the argument; here lies the weight of it: my natural, and therefore predominant, tastes every day allure me from my law books; I throw away law reports for histories, and my mind runs after the solution of political, rather than of legal, problems, as if its keenest scent drew it after them by an unalterable instinct. My appetite is for general literature and my ambition is for writing. Small as has been my success in writing, I feel as if, after a thorough and undiscourageable discipline of my faculties, and an ample storing of my mind, I could write something that men might delight to read, and which they would not readily let die. My eager impulse, consequently, is to seek as broad a field of study as possible; and my dread is lest, by any such influences as I now find to surround legal practice, my mind should be made . . . like a needle, of one eye and a single point. I know that, sooner or later, I could acquire a lucrative practice and earn an honorable support in my present profession; I have not been without encouragement already, and my professional friends increase in number; but you know it was never my wish to be a mere lawyer and I have found this out, that in these struggling times of close population and limited capital a man must become a mere lawyer to succeed at the bar; and must, moreover, acquire a most ignoble shrewdness at overcoming the unprofessional tricks and underhand competition of sneaking pettifoggers.

At any rate, I am perfectly convinced of the wisdom of the step I have taken. I have asked to be made fellow in *history and in political science*. I am not very sanguine of the success of my application, for I have not many evidences of my fitness to submit; but, whether admitted to the privileges of a fellowship or not, I shall, according to my present plans, study a year in Baltimore anyhow—with the purpose of *winning* a fellowship eventually. . . . When I get away from the law—from its practice, for I love its study well enough—I shall rejoice like one emancipated. I long to lead the intellectual life and Hamerton speaks only my thoughts in what he says of the relations of the legal profession to the intellectual life (pp. 399-401). Write me candidly what you think of the move.

That is evidently just what Bridges did, for much of the following letter (written on May 13) is concerned with arguing his case against his friend's disapproval. He does not care for northern Georgia, where "culture is very little esteemed; not, indeed, because it is a drug on the market, but because there is so little of it that its good qualities are not appreciated." Here "the chief end of man is certainly to make money" and the "studious man, therefore, is pronounced unpractical, and is suspected and despised as a visionary." But more than anything else, he repeats, the practice of law "when conducted for purposes of gain, is entirely antagonistic to the best interests of the true intellectual life." He quotes Hamerton again, and goes over his points, sharpening them. And finally he writes:

What do I wish to become? I want to make myself *an outside force in politics*. No man can safely *enter* political life nowadays who has not an independent fortune, or at least an independent means of support: this I have not: therefore the most I can hope to become is a speaker and writer of the highest authority on political subjects. This I *may* become in a chair of political science, with leisure and incentive to study, and with summer vacations for travel and observations; whilst I could never reach such a station by way of a profession in which I should inevitably become engrossed from the very necessities of bread-winning; and by the time a competence was earned my head

would be grey and my literary and political ambition smothered, my political knowledge gone.

On July 26, 1883, he reported that the step had been taken:

Atlanta is behind me, the boats are burnt, and all retreat is cut off. The authorities of Johns Hopkins did not honour me with an appointment to a fellowship, but I shall study there next winter (for a' that,) and shall, I hope and expect, win a fellowship for the session following; for two years will be none too much for the completion of the course I purpose pursuing, since that course includes an introduction to both history and political science.

He had, he says, left Atlanta more than a month ago, and had spent the latter half of June in Rome, Georgia, where he fell in love—his suit this time being attended by better fortune, for he soon reported that he was "engaged to the fair damsel." He was ready to begin in earnest: "The immediate subject of study with me now is the constitutional history of this country, and I am about to go deep into the history of the colonial period; for it is undoubtedly in that period that the key or the keys to all our legal systems, both state and federal, are to be found. Our constitution is a growth, as the Eng. constitution is, and in no sense a manufactured article." "At least, so it seems to me now," he added disarmingly, "before I've gotten any very extensive or accurate knowledge of the pre-constitutional period."

And he asked about Bridges' work, as always.

Have you thought recently of writing anything of a permanent kind, Bobby? I wish you could find time for such work, because I know of no one more certain of literary success, if you would but seek it; though of course I know how hard it must be to do such work after a day of editorial rush, in the midst of an endless stretch of writing of such a different sort.

The change was made; the letter of October 12th went out from 146 North Charles Street, Baltimore. Wilson had now, finally, begun to direct his whole mind toward the "intellectual life."

I came to my present quarters only about two weeks ago; and ever since then I have been over head and ears in work—work which for the first week consisted for the most part in trying to get into harness, trying to learn the ways of the 'Varsity. My quarters are very pleasant indeed, and located at the most convenient of all places, between the Peabody Institute and the University . . . Most of my studying time is spent in the library of the Institute; for these 'Varsity men send us poor fellows on all sorts of reading excursions which we can make only in some great museum like the Peabody. As soon as I can get into college ways once more and avoid kicking over the traces, I shall, I think, like the work here thoroughly well. Certainly I shall not lack for stimulating examples or for intelligent guidance.

Just now we are hearing a very suggestive series of lectures from Dr. Von Holst. We caught him on the fly as he was returning from the West and he is not, therefore, delivering written lectures, for he had no time to prepare such; but the extemporaneous talks we are having from him are, I think, possibly more stimulating and invigorating because they come from him in un subdued fires. He is to lecture every afternoon for two weeks, and in the course of that time we ought to get a good deal of juice out of him.

By December he was settled; but in his intensity he was rather hard on some of his mentors.

There are splendid opportunities for study here, in the way of fine libraries and a stimulating atmosphere, but I regret to say that the longer I stay the more deeply I am disappointed in the instruction given in my department. It is manned by young men altogether (Adams and Ely)⁹ who have all the faults of young men and are without some of the advantages of their age . . . Still, I'm given more than I can do. Just now I am overwhelmed with reading preparatory to an examination on the constitutional history of Eng. which is appointed for the first week in January and which will keep me on the stretch until then.

Early in the winter of the following year he was immersed in putting the final touches on a study which, at last, was to

⁹ Herbert B. Adams and Richard T. Ely.

have an overwhelming success—his first book, *Congressional Government*.

I was hard at work all summer completing a series of essays which I began here last winter—and the first three of which won me the Fellowship I now hold. It's the same old thing—Committee government: but it's worked up in very different shape from that of the essays with whose presentation to the publishers you took so great and such unselfish pains. As you are no doubt prepared to hear, I am glad now that you did not find a publisher for me. The essays were crude then—at any rate the new ones are less crude, besides being entirely different both in form and in purpose. I leave out all advocacy of Cabinet government—all advocacy, indeed, of *any* specific reform—and devote myself to a careful analysis of Congressional government. I have abandoned the evangelical for the exegetical—so to speak!—and the result is something very much more thorough and more sober, as well as more valuable and more likely to be acceptable [sic] if published. I shall attack the Boston publishers first this time (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.), and, failing with them, may decide to storm some of the New York men in person. . . . I am somewhat better satisfied with the conditions of work here now that my standing in the University is established: but I am none the less anxious—eager—to get a chair somewhere and get into permanent harness. It don't pay to be all one's life a pupil; and, though I am as little a pupil and as much my own master here as I could be anywhere as merely a student, I am constantly anxious about the uncertain future. I want "a place"!

He did not, of course, have to storm the New York publishers—Houghton, Mifflin took the book. He was now launched. And on January 28, 1885, he wrote Bridges the great news: "I have accepted a position in the new Quaker college (the 'Miss Johns Hopkins') at Bryn Mawr, near Phila., and shall begin work there at its opening next September."

From this point on, while there are nearly 50 more letters which will be new to the research student, there is less of general interest in the correspondence. "Tommy" Wilson had become "Woodrow

Wilson" and had entered upon his career. And of Woodrow Wilson's career much is known, innumerable books have been written, and more are on the way. He married and went to Bryn Mawr, for which he had little love; thence to Wesleyan College in Connecticut; thence to Princeton, first as professor and then as president. The next turn was, of course, the move from the academic (though by no means cloistered!) life at Princeton to the Governorship of New Jersey; then on to the White House at Washington, and finally to Europe, to play his part in the settlement of the world's problems. An amazing career, indeed, for one who had written three decades before, "I want to make myself *an outside force in politics*." He was never content—he could never have been content—to be an outside force in anything to which his mind and spirit were committed.

In all the years that followed, Woodrow Wilson continued his correspondence with his friend, Robert Bridges. The letters grew shorter, as most of his letters did when the increasing pressure of events tended to push him beyond his strength; but the old spirit was there. He was touched by the dedicatory poem, "To My Mother," which appeared in Bridges' first book, *Overheard in Arcady*. "I don't mind admitting the tears it brought to my eyes." And he wrote of "Droch's" book of poems, *Bramble Brae*:

It does my heart good. The blessed thing about poetry is, that a lot of a man's *self* has got to go into it or it isn't poetry at all; and so, I dare say, those of us who are your real, inside friends get more of the authentic flavour of the man we love in these little pages of verse than we could get from *any* prose, however fine and straight-away.

He wrote, as time went on, of his own publishing plans, of Bridges' widening career, of problems at Princeton. Letters of the Wesleyan period are missing entirely, and of the Trenton period there are but

few, both being covered, presumably, by the Princeton series. The White House letters were for the most part dictated, as, of necessity, were also those from the S Street house after his retirement. But affection remained. "Dear Bobby," he

had written when they were in college together; and to "Dear Bobby" he was still writing in June 1923, the last summer of his life.

KATHARINE E. BRAND
Manuscripts Division

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Recent Works on the New Japanese Constitution

ONE of the most important achievements of postwar Japan has been the preparation and establishment of her new Constitution. Promulgated on November 3, 1946, to become effective on May 3, 1947, as the basic body of principles and laws governing the Japanese people, it was intended to set in motion revolutionary changes that would affect virtually every aspect of their lives.

The revision of the former Meiji Constitution of 1889 made mandatory by Japan's acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration resulted in an entirely new document, embodying concepts and principles distinctly foreign to a nation of people nurtured in a tradition of authoritarianism. The relegation of the monarch from his place as the fountain-head of the Japanese body politic to the symbol of the unity of the people; the transfer of sovereignty from the Emperor to the people, elevating them from the status of subjects to that of sovereign citizens; the incorporation of a Bill of Rights setting forth the natural and inalienable liberties of each individual; the renunciation of war and of all war-making potentials; the recognition of the equality of sexes; the abolition of primogeniture; the discontinuance of the system of peerage (and, in consequence, of the House of Peers); the designation of the Diet as the highest organ in the body politic; the establishment of separate executive, legislative, and judicial departments of government; and the designation of public offi-

cials as servants of the people, not representatives of the Emperor—all of these provisions were foundation stones designed to support and to give order to a new design of living. To the Japanese, who for centuries had been accustomed actually and ideologically to begin a building with the roof, this was a signal departure.

One would naturally expect that this Constitution, since it called for such sweeping and far-reaching changes, would capture the interest of scholars and provide a compelling incentive for critical and creative study. Such has indeed been the case. The Library of Congress has received more than 50 treatises devoted primarily to the Constitution. They form the core of a body of literature essential to an understanding of developments in postwar Japan.

One of the most illustrious of the commentators is Dr. MINOBE Tatsukichi, around whose head raged furious controversies in the mid-1930's because of his "Emperor—Organ of the State" theory. In view of the heavy price exacted of him for his stand at that time, it is a source of gratification to know that he lived long enough to enjoy an appointment as a councillor to the Privy Council during the drafting of the postwar document, to see its enactment, and to write before he died in 1948 no fewer than four works on the new Constitution, imparting to them a scholarly insight derived from a lifetime of study of constitutional government. Of these the Library has three—*Shin Kempō*

no kihon genri (The Basic Principles of the New Constitution), 1947; *Nihon-koku Kempō genron* (Principles Underlying the [New] Japanese Constitution), 1948; and *Shin Kempō gairon* (Introduction to the New Constitution), 1948. It is worthy of mention that although Dr. MINOBE's views were unacceptable earlier to the ultranationalists, the sudden shift away from nationalistic ideology after World War II placed him in the conservatives' camp.

One of the most interesting chronicles of the Constitution is contained in a slim volume presented to the Library by its author, KANAMORI Tokujirō, who is now Chief Librarian of the National Diet Library. Entitled *Kempō zuisō* (Recollections on the Constitution), and published in 1947, it is a record of impressions and opinions and offers highly informative reading. Mr. KANAMORI's experiences as defender of Dr. MINOBE at the time of the Diet interrogation of the latter on the "Emperor—Organ of the State" question, and later as Minister of State without portfolio in charge of drafting the new Constitution, give a rich background to his story, which he tells with moving sincerity. Valuable as a complementary study for the events accompanying the preparation of the Constitution is an account entitled *Kempō kaisei no keika* (Record of Events in the Revision of the Constitution), 1947, written by SATŌ Isao, who, as vice-director of the Legislative Bureau of the Cabinet, was an informed participant in the matters he describes. Mr. SATŌ's work is increased in interest and usefulness by a supplementary section that includes all the important documents bearing on the Constitution, such as the Potsdam Declaration, the Japanese reply accepting its terms, the Imperial Rescript on surrender, the Imperial Edict (January 1, 1946) containing the Emperor's statement denying his claims to divinity, outlines of constitutions proposed by the various political parties, a summary

of major points to be embodied in the revised Constitution, and a tabulation of phrases in the document as they were originally worded and as subsequently revised.

Of the same nature is *Nihon-koku Kempō seitei-shi* (Records of the Enactment of the [New] Japanese Constitution), 1947, compiled by the Kempō Kaisei Kinen Kankō-kai (Society for the Commemoration of the Revision of the Constitution). Of all the treatises on the Constitution this is one of the very few that contain photographs of scenes and persons connected with its formulation and establishment. Still another study produced by a man who followed the document from its drafting to final enactment is *Nihon-koku Kempō tokuhon* (Handbook on the Japanese Constitution), 1948, by IRIE Toshio, who served as director of the Bureau of Legislation and participated with Mr. MINOBE, Mr. KANAMORI, and Mr. SATŌ in the Privy Council's deliberations. Relevant also is a photostat of the Council's discussions, comprising summaries of the minutes of its plenary sessions and its investigating committee, identified by the titles *Teikoku Kempō kaisei-an o Teikoku Gikai no gi ni fusuru no ken: Sūmitsu-in Kaigi hikki* (Matters Concerning Presentation to the Imperial Diet, the Revision Bill of the Japanese Constitution: [Summarized] Minutes of the Plenary Sessions of the Privy Council), and *Teikoku Kempō kaisei-an o Teikoku Gikai no gi ni fusuru no ken: Sūmitsu-in Shinsa Iinkai hikki*.

The deliberations preceding the adoption of the Constitution and the passage of a number of laws called into being to implement directives issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers were carried on in both houses of the Imperial Diet before its final dissolution and its succession by the present Diet. *Nihon-koku Kempō oyobi Dai 90-kai Teikoku Gikai tsūka hōritsu shingi yōroku* (Record of the Deliberations on the Japanese Con-

stitution and the Laws Passed in the Ninetieth Imperial Diet) is a verbatim record of the presentation of the draft of the Constitution to the upper and lower houses and to their respective committees by Prime Minister YOSHIDA and of the explanations by State Minister KANAMORI of the various processes involved in its formulation. Also included are the reports of ABE Yoshishige, chairman of the special committee on the revision of the Constitution in the House of Peers, and ASHIDA Hitoshi, chairman of the committee organized for the same purpose in the lower house.

Chronicles, however, comprise but a fraction of the material on the Constitution. Leading by far in numbers are the expository and interpretive commentaries. Most scholarly of these from the standpoint of theory and principle is the discourse entitled *Nihon-koku Kempō-ron* (The Japanese Constitution), 1949, by Dr. SASAKI Sōichi, eminent authority on the subject. Like Dr. MINOBE, Dr. SASAKI belongs to the old school, but the ideas of both men should be given very serious consideration because they may presage or influence interpretation of the various provisions of the Constitution in the future. Dr. SASAKI's *Kempō taigi* (Outline of the Constitution), 1950, a lesser work that was written for a wider public, also deserves mention.

Another outstanding commentary is furnished in *Chūkai Nihon-koku Kempō* (The [New] Japanese Constitution with Annotations), 1948-50, compiled by the Hōgaku Kyōkai (Society of Jurisprudence). This 3-volume compilation merits special attention in that its interpretations are the product of earnest studies and diligent exchange of views conducted by members of a newer generation of scholars in the Faculty of Law at the University of Tokyo, among whom are UKAI Nobushige, ISHII Teruhisa, DANDŌ Shigemitsu, SUZUKI Takeo, KATŌ Ichirō, HIRANO Ryūichi, and TANAKA Jirō. It has two parts, the first of

which is devoted to a running narrative of the preparation of the Constitution, naming the persons connected with the endeavor and relating in concise detail the steps taken to bring it to its final form. The second section begins with an elaborate commentary on the purpose and intent underlying the preamble and continues, article by article, through the entire text of the document. Each article is given both in Japanese and English, and, in addition to the thorough commentaries, there are bibliographical notes showing what sources the compilers consulted before reaching the opinions they express.

A recent arrival in the Library is *Kempō shiryō tenji-kai mokuruku* (Catalog of the Exhibition of Materials Relating to the Constitutions of Japan), issued by the National Diet Library in connection with an exhibit on the Meiji and revised Shōwa constitutions which it held between November 1 and 7, 1951. The materials of recent date shown during that week had come into being as a result of national and international events and decisions which, in consequence, had direct or indirect bearing upon the formulation of the provisions of the postwar Constitution. It is a useful publication, incorporating titles and descriptions of these materials together with information on published works relating to the two constitutions.

Shin Kempō kōza (Lectures on the New Constitution), 1946-47, a 3-volume compilation edited by Dr. RŌYAMA Masamichi, is a collection of articles prepared by persons well-known for their scholarship in various fields of jurisprudence. It includes essays by Dr. RŌYAMA entitled *Kindai seiiji shisō to Kempō* (Political Ideas of Modern Times and Constitutions) and *Chihō jichi* (Local Government); *Tennō* (The Emperor), by ICHIMURA Kesazō; *Kokumin no kenri oyobi gimu* (The Rights and Obligations of the People), by MIYAZAWA Toshiyoshi; *Kokkai* (The

Diet), by ASAI Kiyoshi; *Kempō no un'yō to seitō* (The Operation of the Constitution and Political Parties), by KAWAHARA Jikichirō; and *Sōgō hihan* (Comments and Criticisms), in two parts, by SUZUKI Yasuzō and UKAI Nobushige. A similar work presenting the views of other noted authorities is *Shin Kempō no kenkyū* (A Study of the New Constitution), 1949, compiled by the Kokka Gakkai (Association of Political and Social Science, University of Tokyo). In the list of contributors are such eminent names as OSATAKE Takeki, WAGATSUMA Sakae, KAWASHIMA Takenobu, DANDŌ Shigemitsu, and TAKAGI Yasaka.

One more commentary of high caliber that should be noted is *Kempō taii* (Outline of the Constitution), 1949, by MIYAZAWA Toshiyoshi. Students may also draw upon expositions by HOZUMI Shigetō, OISHI Yoshio, SUZUKI Yoshio, TAGAMI Jōji, WATANABE Sōtarō, MAKINO Eiichi, NAKAMURA Akira, and YANAGISAWA Yoshio.

Writings that confine their content to discussion of the Constitution in relation to specific areas of government or of social life, and to the effect of the enforcement of the Constitution upon social conditions, have not appeared in very large numbers. Among those received by the Library, the following are of interest: *Shin Kempō to Naikaku* (The New Constitution and the Cabinet), 1948, by ASAI Kiyoshi; *Shin Kempō to hōritsu no shakai-ka* (The New Constitution and [the Extension of] Social Legislation), 1948, by MAKINO Eiichi; *Shin Kempō to kazoku seido* (The New Constitution and the Family System), 1948, by NAKAGAWA Zennosuke; *Shin Kempō to bunka* (The New Constitution and Culture), 1948, by TANAKA Kōtarō, who is now Chief Justice of the Japanese Supreme Court; *Shin Kempō to kihon-teki jinken* (The New Constitution and Basic Human Rights), 1948, by WAGATSUMA Sakae;

Sensō no hōki (The Renunciation of War), 1947, and *Tennō-sei* (The Emperor System), 1949, by YOKOTA Kisaburō; *Kokumin shuken to tennō-sei* (Popular Sovereignty and the Emperor System), 1947, by ODAKA Tomoo; *Kempō to kyōiku* (The Constitution and Education), 1948, by SEKIGUCHI Tai; *Kempō to jimmin no seiji* (The Constitution and Government by the People), 1948, and *Kempō to shin hōritsu no kenkyū* (The Study of the Constitution and the New Laws), 1948, both by SUZUKI Yasuzō; and *Shin Kempō to rōdō* (The New Constitution and Labor), 1948, by ISHII Teruhisa.

With the signing of the peace treaty Japan crossed the threshold to another stage of development, and the world has been watching the steps she has been taking now that she has been declared free of the fetters of occupation and has regained her sovereignty. What will occur in her government and in her national life will proceed either from the patterns set by the new Constitution or from the changes she may choose to make in it. Already controversy rages as to whether Japan can maintain even a minimal defense force without an amendment to the famous "Renunciation of War" clause in the Constitution; the dissatisfaction of proponents of the old system of primogeniture and its attendant family system is beginning to find more voluble expression; and many have started to voice their criticism of the text of the document, saying that it lacks the beauty and dignity of the former Constitution, the language of which was in the classic Japanese literary style. Changes seem to be in the making. Meanwhile, the works mentioned in this article, written and published during the period of the occupation of Japan, will form a valuable core of material for the study of the history of the new Constitution.

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Manuscripts¹

THE introduction to the Librarian's *Annual Report* for 1952 begins with an account of the departure of some distinguished guests who had, for many years, enjoyed the hospitalities and protection of the manuscript collections. They had been made to feel at home; they had been reasonably well-treated; they had ingratiated themselves; they are, they will be, sorely missed. But it should not be supposed that the calendar year was given over entirely to sad and futile gestures of farewell. There were newcomers to welcome, shelter, assimilate, train, commission. These would be, it was confidently expected, permanent residents.

If they were less ostentatious than those previous tenants, the recruits at least attained the grandeur of size. There were, by count, 255 accessions as contrasted with 159 the year before. As to the number of units received, these were estimated at nearly a million (948,000) whereas less than two hundred thousand (180,000) had come in 1951.

But not in quantity only were the acquisitions formidable; they were varied, too. There were important additions to the papers of four Presidents of the United States. And there was, generally, a far more satisfactory distribution by the reckoning of time. The nineteen hundreds, of course,

predominated, but there were also informal and lively relations of the colonial, early national, middle and late nineteenth-century periods. As fresh sources for the study of America's past they invite the attention of the searchers.

Personal Papers

In this second half of the twentieth century an American library is seldom privileged to record the addition of a single seventeenth-century manuscript of special significance to our country's history. It is all the more remarkable, then, to be able to note four volumes of papers of Francis, Baron Howard of Effingham (1643-95), which their owner, the Right Honorable Baron Monson of Burton, has generously deposited in the Library of Congress for reference use by American scholars. The papers form a unique record of Virginia history for the years 1684 to 1688, when Lord Effingham was serving as Governor of the royal province. Their contents will merely be summarized here, for the manuscripts were the subject of a special article in the preceding issue of this journal.² The collection includes a number of basic documents of provincial Virginia—journals of the House of Burgesses, and legislative and executive journals of the Council—which have hitherto been regarded as lost. In addition there are Lord Effingham's own register of proclamations and other public documents, his letterbook of communications with the home govern-

¹ Additions to the holdings of the Manuscripts Division are discussed here. Manuscripts in the fields of law, music, maps, and Orientalia; books in manuscript; and reproductions of manuscripts that are not of specific interest for United States history do not ordinarily come into the custody of the Division. They are described in other reports in the *Quarterly Journal*.

² Donald H. Mugridge, "The Papers of Baron Howard of Effingham," *QJCA*, X (February 1953), 63-71.

ment, and a series of beautiful letters to his wife.

The Library has acquired some 800 papers of the Morris and Popham families. These date from 1667 to 1892, but the bulk of the material falls within the years 1750 to 1850. The Morris family attained eminence with Lewis Morris (1671-1746), owner of most of the land now known as the Bronx, first lord of the manor of Morrisania, Chief Justice of the province of New York, and Governor of the province of New Jersey. The Pophams gained distinction with William Popham (1752-1849), who came to America as a child, served with credit in the Continental Army, and on the conclusion of the war married Mary, daughter of Richard Morris (1730-1810).

Papers of three generations of the Morris family, beginning with the first Lewis Morris, comprise about a fifth of the collection. Papers of Richard Morris, Chief Justice of New York State, form the largest group; these include three notebooks which record his beginnings as a practicing lawyer, in addition to his correspondence from 1760 to 1808. There are 20 pieces, including a personal account book, originating with Richard's father, the younger Lewis Morris (1698-1762), who was Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey; and 11 papers, mainly letters received, of Richard's uncle, Robert Hunter Morris (1700-1764), who was for a time Governor of Pennsylvania. Because most of the Morris were lawyers, many of these papers are legal in character; and as they were also diligent acquirers of land, there are a number of deeds and surveys.

The remainder of the collection is centered about Major Popham. He served in the regiment of Col. Moses Hazen, and one of the few papers of the Revolutionary War period is a small volume devoted to proceedings of the general court-martial of

Colonel Hazen in August and September 1780. Most of his papers are dated after 1810, however, when he had failed as a lawyer and had withdrawn to the farm which his wife had inherited at Scarsdale, N. Y. In them are letters from James Tilton, Peter S. Duponceau, and other well-known men of the period. There are two, but only two, letters from John Taylor of Caroline, for Major Popham, who was a devout Episcopalian, found one of Taylor's letters to him to be full of impiety, burned it, and wrote to him no more. There is also a file of Major Popham's correspondence as President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati, an office he undertook in 1844, when he was 92 years old. Most of the letters later than 1849 are addressed to his son, William S. Popham, who was a leading member of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

In February 1786 Peyton Short wrote an account of his trip westward from Virginia and of his new surroundings in Kentucky: "On coming down the River Ohio, after leaving Fort Pitt there is scarcely an appearance of a human Footstep, except a few scattering Garrisons, during the Course of 750 Miles—no objects meet the eye but Mountains Woods and numerous Rivers which seem to roll their Waters in Vain." Then he added, "It is impossible to behold a scene like this without lamenting the Madness of Mankind who . . . destroy millions of their own Species in the wild contention for a little portion of that earth." This observation is in the earliest of a group of about 90 manuscripts, dated from 1786 to 1860, that have been added to the Library's large collection of papers of the Short family.³ The group contains a number of letters, likewise centered about life in the quickly developing State of Kentucky, which Jane Short Wilkins wrote to her brother, William Short, after his

³ These papers were described in *QJCA*, II (October-December 1944), 76-85.

return to the United States in 1802 following several diplomatic assignments in Europe; and letters from Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, George Engelmann, and other scientists to the well-known botanist, Charles W. Short, who for many years was on the faculties of Transylvania College and the Medical College in Louisville, Ky. Several members of the Henry family, related to the Shorts by marriage, are also represented in the new material. Letters of Gen. William Henry to his son, Dr. John F. Henry, deal with operations in Canada during the War of 1812 and describe conditions in Kentucky immediately after the close of the war. Of perhaps greater interest are some 30 letters written by Robert Pryor Henry (1788-1826), another son of General Henry and a friend of Henry Clay, during the last 3 years of his life, while he was a member from Kentucky of the United States House of Representatives.

Maj. Gist Blair, in 1935, gave to the Library a large group of papers of his distinguished grandfather, Levi Woodbury (1789-1851), who served his country for more than a quarter-century in the Senate, in the Cabinets of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, and in the Supreme Court. It is a pleasure this year to report that Justice Woodbury's great-grandchildren, through Mrs. Edith Blair Staton, have added almost 6,000 papers to the original gift and that they have also given a group of papers of the Justice's son, Charles Levi Woodbury.

The newly received papers of Levi Woodbury are composed principally of correspondence—press copies of Woodbury's own letters, and hundreds of letters he received from Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Felix Grundy, Francis Lieber, and many others. They range in date from 1804 to 1845, and are most numerous for the years when he was Secretary of the Treasury (1834-41).

The papers of Charles Levi Woodbury include three letterbooks, containing copies of his letters from 1850-97, scrapbooks, a group of letters received, and a number of legal papers relating to his settlement of the estates of Gustavus Vasa Fox and Rear Adm. Alfred Taylor.

The papers of the Feamster family have been augmented by a gift from Lt. Col. C. N. Feamster of St. Petersburg, Fla., who is also a descendant of the Cary family of Virginia. In this addition there are 40 letters, most of which were exchanged between William Cary of Lewisburg and his wife during the period, between 1830 and 1840, when Cary was in the State Legislature in Richmond. A diary kept by Charles William Cary while he was a student at the Virginia Military Institute and Jefferson Medical College, 1849-51, is also included. Although mainly concerned with family affairs, the diary records a number of events of more general interest. The entry for February 25, 1849, describes the Richmond reception for President-elect Zachary Taylor, who was "escorted over Town by the military among whom were the Cadets of V. M. I." On the following day, "after a great deal of parading &c—the corner stone of the Washington Monument was laid, in the presence of not less than 70,000 citizens of the Old Dominion."

The heirs of Miss Lois Badger have presented three volumes of papers of her grandfather, Alfred M. Badger (1808-68), a merchant and building contractor. His diary, kept in Georgetown, D. C., from January 1832 to August 1833 records the "Macadamizeing the avenue Between the Capitol and the Presidents house" in August 1832 and other details about the growing Federal City; the latter part, kept in Boston after Badger moved there, covers the period from October 1835 to May 1836. Other papers include letters he received during the Civil War from his son, Frank

A. Badger, who lost his life in the Battle of the Wilderness.

Some 150 letters written by Theodore Talbot, 1845-61, have been received as a gift from Mr. Henry G. Hunt of Hartford, Conn. These will join the Talbot journals already in the Library. Talbot's letters to his mother and sister describe John C. Frémont's third expedition to the West and the California campaign (1845-47), tell of the writer's stay at Vera Cruz during the American occupation of Mexico (1848), and relate details of the often-monotonous garrison duty of the peacetime army while he was stationed at Fort Vancouver in the Northwest and at Forts Columbus, McHenry, Monroe, Capron, and Jupiter in the East and South. His letters from Fort Sumter shortly before the attack tell of the quiet build-up of Union strength in the face of waxing and waning military ardor on the part of the South Carolinians. Included in Mr. Hunt's gift are also seven letters written to Talbot's mother by Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont; these give news of the Frémont expedition of 1843-44, as relayed to Mrs. Frémont by trappers returning to St. Louis.

A small group of papers of William Sydney Thayer, who was a newspaper correspondent and the United States Consul General in Egypt during the Civil War, have been presented by Mr. David Rankin Barbee of Orange, Tex. Of special interest are those relating to the Henry L. Kinney filibustering expedition to Nicaragua in 1855, an enterprise in which Thayer was one of the principal participants. The gift also includes essays that Thayer wrote while he was a student at Harvard College; correspondence with members of his family and with John Bigelow; a typewritten copy of his journal, 1852-64; his dispatches as the Washington correspondent for the *New York Evening Post*; and retained copies of his consular dispatches.

Miss Sophia M. Albe of Hamilton, N. Y.,

has given a collection of about 400 papers of Myrtilla Miner (1815-64), who founded the school for Negro girls in Washington, D. C., which is now known as Miner Teachers College. Miss Miner's difficulties in obtaining her own education and the frustrations she met in her efforts to teach slave children in the South contributed to the missionary zeal with which she set about founding a school for free Negroes in the National Capital in 1851. She received little encouragement: conservative groups were uncooperative and some efforts were made to dissuade her by physical means; even the abolitionists distrusted her because she emphasized education rather than immediate emancipation. Her own uncompromising attitude, which antagonized officials and parents of students alike, added to the school's early trials. Miss Miner's papers include family correspondence, letters dealing with the development and operation of the school, letters from students and some from irate parents, and many letters from a maladjusted boy whom she was trying to rehabilitate. There are also letters from Harriet Beecher Stowe, William H. Beecher, and Emma D. E. N. Southworth, and retained copies of letters Miss Miner wrote to President Millard Fillmore and to Gerrit Smith. The collection is supplemented by research materials of Lester G. Wells, Curator of Special Collections at Syracuse University, who has made an extensive study of this pioneer in Negro education.

The Library has received from the Chester County Historical Society a small group of papers of George Copway, or Kah-Ge-Gah-Bowh, a chief of the Chippewa Indians of Ontario. Copway's mature life, spent mainly in the effort to improve the lot of his dispossessed fellows, was unusually productive in a literary way. His writings, largely autobiographical, tell the story of his rise from semibarbarism and of his career as missionary, journalist, and world

traveler. Most of the newly acquired material pertains to the year 1858. Though hardly representative of Copway's 30 years of public life, it nevertheless gives an insight into the work of Indians who sought Government aid for education on the reservations. One of the papers, a carefully worded document signed by numerous Indians, was addressed to a United States Senate committee in an effort to get funds sufficient to enable Copway to act as educational representative in the Northwest.

A welcome addition to the Library's ever-expanding collection of Civil War material is a gift from Miss Emily H. Suydam of Elizabeth, N. J., of the papers of her father, Lt. Col. Charles Crooke Suydam. The letters, telegrams, orders, and personal diaries in this collection of more than 200 pieces offer an interesting insight into the official engagements and unofficial activities, from 1861 to 1864, of the Fourth Army Corps, the Third New Jersey Infantry, and cavalry units that formed segments of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Suydam recorded in his diary on September 23, 1864, shortly after his horse had been shot from under him: "The troops moved back to Front Royal. I, in an ambulance, on my way to Winchester was Moseby'd out of my watch chain and pocket-book."

A collection of 67 manuscript sermons and 5 letters of Henry Ward Beecher has been received from Mrs. M. V. Delgado of Washington, D. C. Of the letters, which were written between 1865 and 1885, three are directed to Thomas Gaskell Shearman, the New York economist and lawyer who defended his pastor, Mr. Beecher, in the civil and ecclesiastical proceedings resulting from the famous suit brought by Theodore Tilton.

Saidée F. and Hermann P. Riccius of Worcester, Mass., have added to the papers of their great-aunt, Clara Barton, more than 200 letters received by Miss Barton during the Ohio-Mississippi flood disaster

of 1884, and 23 letterbooks containing copies of more than 5,000 of her own letters. Combined with earlier gifts of letters, diaries, and scrapbooks, they record nearly 50 years of humanitarian work on the battlefields of America and Europe, as well as in famines, floods, and other disasters throughout the world. The letterbooks, now integrated with those already in the Library, constitute an almost complete record of Clara Barton's outgoing correspondence from 1882 to 1911.

Through the generous gift of Mr. Tudor Wilkinson of Paris, the Library has acquired the business papers—correspondence, inventories, ledgers, and photographs—of Raoul Heilbronner, who was considered by many in the trade to be the dean of *antiquaires* at the time his house was confiscated and sold at auction by the French Government, shortly after the outbreak of World War I. Heilbronner, who started his business before 1887, specialized in Gothic and Renaissance objects, furniture, tapestries and statues. He not only supplied illustrious dealers like Sir Joseph Duveen, but also furnished thousands of dollars' worth of art objects to such private collectors as Henry E. Huntington and William Randolph Hearst. His correspondence, carried on in five languages, indicates how he obtained information as to the existence and availability of old and beautiful things from his "runners," and how, and at what prices, he sold them. Students of the history of decor, art, and collecting will find the papers a fascinating source of information.

Col. John Burr of Washington, D. C., is the donor of a group of papers of his father, Gen. Edward Burr of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. The three letterbooks and a volume of letters received, together with miscellaneous supplementary material, 1885-97, pertain for the most part to the building of the Cascade Locks and Canals in Oregon, and constitute an addition to

available source material on the development of natural resources in the West.

A small group of papers of Jacob A. Riis (1849-1914), journalist and reformer, has been added through the generosity of Mrs. Riis, who in 1940 gave more than 80 letters from Theodore Roosevelt to her husband. The present gift, comprising about 600 pieces, includes correspondence, notebooks in which Riis kept financial accounts and records, scrapbooks, engagement books for most of his speaking commitments from 1902 on, and the scripts of many of his speeches. Titles like "The Bad Boy," "The Battle With the Slums," "The Making of an American," and "The Chant of the Poor" reflect the work done by this man who saw the seamy side of New York life as a poor Danish immigrant and who lived to become one of the most widely known American citizens because of his battles for a better America. Many of his notes were hurriedly written on blank leaves torn from old books, and one of his speeches is written on the backs of letters he received, letters which themselves throw light on the activities of turn-of-the-century reformers and their supporters.

In the correspondence, a series of letters Riis wrote to his son "Billy" (Roger William Riis), with signatures varying from "your affectionate Father" to "your old Pop," is of appealing interest. There are letters from such well-known persons as Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Carnegie, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Charles Evans Hughes, John Burroughs, and Robert Bridges. Among many that are characteristic of their writers is a letter from Carnegie—abrupt and business-like—demanding an accounting of the financial status of a philanthropic enterprise before a second contribution to it could be expected from him or his wife.

From the Naval Historical Foundation have come, during the year, a number of additions to its already extensive and valu-

able deposit. The largest group received consists of the papers of Rear Adm. William F. Fullam—some 1,500 pieces—which cover the period from 1883 to 1926. The Admiral commanded the gunboat *Marietta* in Caribbean waters in 1906-7, served as Commandant of the Naval Academy, 1914-15, and commanded the Reserve and Patrol forces of the Pacific Fleet during World War I. In addition to memoranda, photographs, reports, and manuscripts of articles, his papers include correspondence with Franklin D. Roosevelt, William Sowden Sims, and Josephus Daniels, all of whom played prominent parts in the country's naval history, and with Gen. William Mitchell, whose early concern with military aviation Admiral Fullam shared. Admiral Fullam was the first to take battleships through the Panama Canal, and photographs recording this momentous project are in his papers. Additions have been received also to the Foundation's Shufeldt, Daniel T. Patterson, and David D. Porter collections, and a small but interesting group of papers of Commodore Thomas Truxtun has come in, notably four letters from and three letters to the Commodore during the years 1799 to 1817.

The personal papers of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chemist, author, and lecturer, have been presented by Mrs. Wiley. Numbering nearly 70,000 pieces, they cover a period of more than 60 years.

Beginning with his school days at Hanover College, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1867, the papers reflect three phases of Dr. Wiley's career. While his early life as a student and teacher of chemistry, mathematics, Latin, and Greek is only sparsely covered, his papers yield evidence of the driving force which was to characterize his entire life and lead his later colleagues to describe him as a "dynamo of energy." A letter of July 12, 1867, from Hanover certified him to be a graduate of the college "with a scholastic stand-

ing confessedly at the head of his class," a remarkable feat in view of the fact that most of his freshman and sophomore years had been spent in service in Sherman's army.

The second phase of Wiley's career dealt with in the collection covers his years—more than a quarter of a century—as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture. During this period he spent more than 20 years fighting for a pure food law (Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906) and 5 years more battling for its enforcement.

At the age of 66, following his retirement from the Bureau of Chemistry, Dr. Wiley entered the third period of his life, as author, lecturer and Director of the Bureau of Food, Sanitation, and Health of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*. Nearly 30,000 pieces (correspondence, memoranda, and lectures) from these years testify that he practiced the advice he so often gave to others: "Don't slow up as you grow older. Speed up, or you are apt to get stiff in the joints. Rest is the most dangerous threat to old age." When preliminary organization of the Wiley papers has been completed, they will be available for use under Library restrictions.⁴

A gift of 27 scrapbooks and about 50 pieces of manuscript, typescript, and printed material has been added to the papers of Philander C. Knox, Attorney General and Secretary of State, by his daughter, Mrs. James R. Tindle. The scrapbooks trace Knox's activities from 1896, through his early law practice, his service as Attorney General under President Theodore Roosevelt, his candidacy for the presidential nomination in 1908, and his years as Secretary of State under President Taft. Among the unbound materials are letters,

⁴The term "Library restrictions" as used in this report means that permission to consult the material must be obtained from the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

memoranda, reports, and reviews relating to foreign policy, especially in regard to the Panama Canal. One exchange of correspondence, in November 1911, shows President Taft offering and Secretary of State Knox declining the seat on the Supreme Court made vacant by the death of Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan.

Some 11,000 papers of the late Owen Wister have been presented by the author's children. The gift constitutes a significant contribution to the record of the intellectual and cultural heritage of the United States. Among the papers are the author's original drafts of many of his books, short stories, essays, and addresses; his notebooks and journals; his dramatization of *The Virginian*; a group of privately printed pamphlets inscribed to Wister by their authors; and a variety of other memorabilia. Wister, who was most famous for his writings about the western United States, also composed the libretto for *Villon: A Romantic Opera in Four Acts*. The manuscript of this libretto is in the collection. In addition to the author's literary materials, there is a great deal of his correspondence with members of his family, including his grandmother, actress Fanny Kemble, and with such personal friends as Ernest Hemingway, Rudyard Kipling, Hamlin Garland, Henry James, S. Weir Mitchell, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Theodore Roosevelt, and Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.

The personal papers of Gutzon Borglum, presented by Mrs. Borglum, represent another important addition to the Library's growing collection of cultural source material. A man of many interests and activities, Borglum is probably best remembered as the sculptor who carved the monumental heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt on the face of Mount Rushmore in South Dakota. The collection, which numbers more than 20,000 pieces and covers the years from about 1896 to 1940, contains material relating to

Borglum's early days in European art schools; his association with the Progressive Party, 1912-16; the part he played in the Hughes aircraft investigation of 1918; and the controversy over the Confederate Monument on Stone Mountain, near Atlanta. The papers may be consulted by special permission, which should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

To the valuable collection of papers of Albert J. Beveridge already in the Library have been added, by gift of Mrs. Beveridge, several early diaries; further correspondence; material relating to his addresses through the years; and a very large body of manuscript notes, memoranda, drafts, and galley proofs accumulated in the course of the Senator's preparation of his *Life of John Marshall* (1916, 1919) and his volumes on Lincoln (1928), on which he was working at the time of his death. When this addition of more than 20,000 pieces has been organized it may, like the main body of Beveridge's papers, be consulted by special permission, which should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

John P. Frey, retired labor leader and editor, has given his personal papers to the Library. The collection, about 5,000 pieces, should be extremely valuable to students of economic, and especially of labor, history. The papers are particularly concerned with Mr. Frey's longtime connection with the American Federation of Labor and his 24 years as editor of the *International Moulders' Journal*. They reflect his close relations with Samuel Gompers and other outstanding American labor leaders, as well as with prominent figures in the labor movement in England, Germany, and elsewhere. His effective service as labor adviser and expert with the United States delegation to the International Economic Conference at Geneva in 1927 is documented, as are his memberships on other

Government committees and delegations having to do with scientific management and labor, labor standards, and vocational training. The part Mr. Frey played before and during World War II in ironing out labor controversies, especially in the country's shipyards, was later recognized by an award of the President's Certificate of Merit; and his correspondence during this turbulent period illuminates both the problems that arose and his own effectiveness in meeting them.

The executors of the estate of John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, have formally transferred title in the Pershing papers to the Library of Congress, in accordance with the General's will. The value of this large group of papers, some 147,000 pieces, can scarcely be overemphasized. They relate, it is believed, to every significant phase of General Pershing's long and distinguished career, beginning with his service as a young officer in the Apache Indian campaigns in the Southwest, continuing through his tours of duty in Cuba, the Philippines, and Japan, and his command of the United States troops sent into Mexico in 1916 in pursuit of Villa, and, finally, covering his outstanding service as Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Here can be found extensive documentation—correspondence, orders, memoranda, maps, drafts, commissions, recordings, photographs, scrapbooks—from which biographers may work and to which historians may go for further light upon a vital period of our history.

Preliminary organization of the papers will be begun as soon as possible. Public notice will be given when the collection is ready, and requests for permission to consult the papers may then be submitted through the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

The papers of Newton D. Baker have

been presented by his children. The collection is a large one, comprising some 52,000 pieces. It concerns Baker's public career from 1916 to the time of his death in 1937, but unfortunately it contains little if any material on his service from 1912 to 1916 as Mayor of Cleveland. There is a small but important body of material on Baker's tenure as Secretary of War in Wilson's Cabinet during World War I; and there is also a substantial group of papers relating to varied activities after his return to private law practice, such as his service on the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, to which he was appointed by President Coolidge in 1928, and his membership on the Law Enforcement Commission by appointment of President Hoover in 1929. An extensive correspondence with Woodrow Wilson from 1916 to 1924 is included, as are letters exchanged with Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Bernard M. Baruch, Ray Stannard Baker, George Foster Peabody, and many others. The papers may be used by special permission, which should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

The Honorable Breckinridge Long has given a large and valuable addition to his papers, a substantial part of which has been in the Library for some years. The earlier group deals mainly with the period 1918-20, when Mr. Long, as Third Assistant Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, was concerned with a variety of affairs relating to Western Europe, South America, China, and the Far East in general. The group more recently received—some 45,000 pieces—contains additional material of the same type, but deals in the main with important later phases of Mr. Long's career, such as his service as Ambassador to Italy, 1933-36, Ambassador on special mission to Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, 1938, and Assistant Secretary of State, 1940-44. In addition to extensive correspondence, there are

reports, memoranda, political campaign material, recordings, and scrapbooks. When the preliminary organization of the entire body of papers has been completed, the collection will be available for use under Library restrictions.

Mr. Long has also presented a valuable addition to his autograph collection. Numbering 75 pieces, this collection contains letters written by men who were active in the public affairs of this country, including several Presidents of the United States. There is one written in December 1780 by Martha Washington, whose letters are rare, and others by a number of nineteenth-century artists and writers—Eugène Delacroix, Rembrandt Peale, J. M. W. Turner, Charles Dickens, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and others. The collection also includes such varied material as a fifteenth-century document signed by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, a page from a German Bible annotated by Martin Luther, and a contemporary copy of a speech made by Sir Francis Bacon at the arraignment of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, in 1616.

The papers of Leland Harrison, career diplomat, have been received as a gift from Mrs. Harrison. Preliminary organization has now been completed and the collection, in 122 manuscript containers, is ready for use. Much of Harrison's long diplomatic service in various posts is covered. More than half the papers relate to the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919—correspondence, memoranda, and records—since Harrison was, during that period, diplomatic secretary to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. Of special interest to historians also will be the material concerning the crucial period just before and during World War II, when Harrison was Minister to Switzerland. Correspondence of those years includes exchanges with Dean Acheson, John G. Winant, Robert Murphy, William F. Clayton, and others.

Additions have been made to the Chandler P. Anderson papers and the Charles Evans Hughes papers already in the Library's possession. Mrs. Anderson has supplemented the Anderson papers with some 300 manuscripts, mainly correspondence of her husband from 1914 to 1921.⁵ And to the Hughes collection have been added correspondence, papers relating to the Supreme Court controversy of 1937, and other items belonging to the period when Mr. Hughes was Chief Justice of the United States.

Various phases of the history of Germany in the last 40 years are presented in microcosm in the papers of George Wunderlich (1883-1951), which have been given to the Library by Mrs. Wunderlich. A total of some 2,700 manuscript pieces and 8 printed works relate to the career of a lawyer and jurist during the Imperial, Republican, and Nazi regimes. As a young man Wunderlich spent some time in German West Africa doing legal work for the diamond interests, and he returned to Berlin to take a place, as notary, at the bottom of the German legal hierarchy. During World War I he was decorated with the Iron Cross for meritorious service to his country as *Kriegsgerichtsrat* in the occupation of Belgium, where he was responsible for breaking up a British spy ring, and at the Turkish front under Falkenhayn, in the Liman von Saunders mission. After the war he reestablished his practice in Berlin, promoted legal science with his writing, carried on an extensive correspondence with leading jurists in England, South America, and the United States, and became an active member of the directing committee of the International Law Association. Wunderlich's correspondence when the National Socialists seized power in 1933 shows the feverish activity with

which he sought to clarify and stabilize his professional position, for notwithstanding his military record and the testimonials of his Christian baptism he was open to persecution for being the son of Jewish parents. After being disbarred, he came to the United States in 1936. The recent papers in the collection show his struggle to become established in a new country under a different system of law.

The Honorable Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, has presented his private papers to the Nation. This gift consists of some 30,000 documents, dating from about 1910 to 1950 and covering the major part of Mr. Hull's distinguished public career. The papers reflect his constant fight for lower tariffs and his continuing interest in the whole subject of taxation during his long service in Congress. Many relate to his 12 years as Secretary of State—a tenure longer than that of any of his predecessors—and cover the critical period leading up to and including most of World War II.

The Rockefeller Foundation has provided a grant for the arrangement and indexing of these important papers and it is hoped that the work will be finished by September 1953. Upon its completion permission to consult the collection may be requested through the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

The personal papers of the late Harold L. Ickes, given by Mrs. Ickes, constitute a notable addition to the Library's materials for the study of recent American history. They date from 1907 to 1951 and include Ickes' correspondence, articles, and speeches. They relate to his work as a lawyer in Chicago, his activities in early municipal reform and in national politics, and his outstanding service as Secretary of the Interior. The main body of the papers comprises more than 150,000 items. Although preliminary organization has been completed, they are for the time being entirely restricted.

⁵ Other Anderson material received during the year is noted in the final section of this report, "Reproductions."

The Honorable Tom Connally of Texas has presented his personal papers, which consist of a series of 42 scrapbooks recording his activities from 1916 to 1952 and more than 100,000 unbound pieces relating to his legislative career during the same period. There is a vast amount of general correspondence, together with special files on constituents, on veterans, and on such subjects as political campaigns, legislation, immigration, tidelands oil, Mexican labor, universal military training, national defense, and atomic energy. The Senator's correspondence as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 1941-46 and 1949-52 is not with his papers, but remains in the custody of the clerk of that committee. When preliminary organization of the papers has been completed, they will be available for use under Library restrictions.

Mrs. Charles L. McNary has given a substantial group of the papers of Charles L. McNary, Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon from 1913 to 1915, United States Senator from 1917 to the time of his death in 1944, minority leader during the last 12 years of that service, and vice-presidential candidate in 1940. The papers consist of correspondence, memoranda, bills, resolutions, and speeches, relating mainly to McNary's notable career in the Senate. Materials which are primarily of State interest have been presented by Mrs. McNary to the University of Oregon.

Three smaller bodies of twentieth-century material have been received. Of interest in the field of scientific history is the gift by Dr. Harry B. Weiss of his correspondence—some 270 pieces, mainly letters received—with other entomologists during the period from 1920 to 1951. Dr. Weiss, who has been associated with the New Jersey Department of Agriculture since 1916, is now Director of the Division of Plant Industry. Charles S. Dewey, financial adviser to the Republic of Poland and Di-

rector of the Bank of Poland from 1927 to 1931, has given a section of his personal papers relating to the economic situation of that country and to economic matters in certain other European countries during the period. A relatively small group of Dewey's correspondence is included, as well as memoranda, articles, charts, tables, and clippings from Polish periodicals. The papers of Marion Glass Banister, educator, writer, publicist, and Assistant Treasurer of the United States from 1933 to 1951, have been presented by her daughter, Miss Margaret Banister. They consist largely of personal correspondence between 1933 and 1951.

Letters and Papers of the Presidents

Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes of Washington, D. C., president of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Inc., has permitted the Library to microfilm his collection of papers of James Monroe, consisting of 369 pieces written during the five decades from 1780 to 1830. The letters addressed to Monroe include a high proportion from persons well known in American history — John Francis Mercer, Thomas Jefferson, Henry Tazewell, Joel Barlow, the Marquis de Lafayette, John C. Calhoun, and others—and a number from members of his family. There are also drafts or first copies of letters, memoranda, and essays, and a few fragments written in Monroe's characteristic pothooks. An unusual feature of the group is the large number of "recipients' copies" of Monroe's own letters, which were probably incorporated with the President's papers after his death in 1831.

The main body of James Monroe's papers (some 2,600 pieces), purchased by the Federal Government in 1849, has been in the Library of Congress since 1903. To this were added in 1931 and 1950 a total of more than 400 of the papers that had

remained in family hands. With the addition of Mr. Hoes' collection, now available on microfilm without restriction on its use, it is believed that all important groups of the papers left by the fifth President are available to scholars in public repositories, the great majority of them being in the Library of Congress.

The papers of Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, which have been on deposit for many years, have now been made a gift by members of the Stauffer family of New Orleans. On their family's behalf, Mr. Walter J. Stauffer and his sister, Mrs. Lewis Hardie, have also generously enlarged the collection during the year by adding to it more than 450 papers of their great-grandfather, President Taylor, and of his son, Richard Taylor, Louisiana planter and Confederate general. The additional material, which consists largely of correspondence and business papers for the years 1847-87, concerns, among other subjects, the President's tour of Pennsylvania and New York in August and September 1849, the settlement of his estate, and the management of the Taylor cotton and sugar plantations.

It was in late December 1859 that Abraham Lincoln reluctantly capitulated to the repeated importunities of his friend and political counselor, Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Ill., that he prepare a statement of his career which might be used as a basis for publicity in the East. Mr. Fell was convinced that if Mr. Lincoln were, by reason of "availability," to secure the presidential nomination at the forthcoming Republican Convention he would need the support of Pennsylvania's powerful delegation. It was important therefore that the members of the delegation should know something of the background of this prairie candidate.

On three foolscap leaves Mr. Lincoln summarized his life, but when he had

finished his misgivings persisted. He wrote to Mr. Fell:

Herewith is a little sketch, as you requested—There is not much of it, for the reason, I suppose, that there is not much of me—If anything be made out of it, I wish it to be modest, and not to go beyond the materials—If it were thought necessary to incorporate any thing from any of my speeches, I suppose there would be no objection—Of course it must not appear to have been written by myself—

As soon as the statement reached Mr. Fell, he sent it on to the editor of the *Ches-ter County Times*, who made something "out of it," and the account was published on February 11, 1860. Mr. Lincoln had emerged from obscurity.

Mr. Fell did not regain possession of the autobiography until 1872. In that year it was reproduced in facsimile in Ward Hill Lamon's *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. Ten years later, along with the covering letter, it was sent to Springfield and deposited with Osborn H. Oldroyd, who planned to place it in a Lincoln Memorial Hall. When, subsequently, it was returned the covering letter had become separated from it.

Mr. Fell died in 1887 and the autobiography was inherited by his daughters, Alice and Fanny Fell, of Normal, Ill. Fanny Fell removed to Los Gatos, Calif., where she died on September 24, 1931, leaving a will which directed her niece, Mrs. Harriet Fyffe Richardson, and Mrs. Richardson's son, Rev. Robert D. Richardson, to present the autobiography in the name of her parents to some public institution where it would be well cared for and made available "to the people of the United States and especially to students of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln."

The Library of Congress was selected as repository. The presentation was made with appropriate ceremony on Lincoln's birthday in 1947. The hope was then expressed that the covering letter might one day be reunited with it. The autobiog-

raphy, which Carl Sandburg once described as a "self-portrait good as a Rembrandt," has remained on public exhibition ever since.

But the covering letter had passed to the custody of a private collector who set great store by it. Oliver R. Barrett died in 1950, and in 1952 his magnificent specimens of Lincolniana were dispersed at auction. The Library thereupon retrieved it. Henceforward it will be inseparable from the moving document which called it into being.

Another accession is a joint recommendation from the President and his wife, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior:

When I was a member of Congress a dozen years ago, I boarded with the lady who writes the within letter—She is a most worthy and deserving lady; and if what she desires can be consistently done, I shall be much obliged. I say this sincerely and earnestly—

May 31, 1861

A. Lincoln

Hon Mr. Smith:

We boarded some months, with Mrs. Sprigg, & found her a most estimable lady & would esteem it a personal favor, if her request, could be granted.

Mrs. A. Lincoln

Mrs. Ann G. Sprigg's comfortable boardinghouse was on the site of the Main Building of the Library of Congress.

President Grant's autograph drafts of his second, third, fourth, and fifth annual messages to Congress are part of a group of 17 documents given during the year by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant III. Most of the other documents are drafts of special messages and veto messages to Congress. Among them, surprisingly enough, are a special message approving and a veto message sharply criticizing the same measure, Senate Bill No. 617, which sought to regulate the amount of United States Treasury notes and fix the circulation of National banks; the veto message was actually sent to Congress on April 22, 1874. One document of a different character carries the

heading "Reasons why San Domingo should be annexed to the United States." This manuscript, on Executive Mansion stationery, was probably written shortly after Orville E. Babcock, Grant's private secretary, had returned from a trip to the Dominican Republic in 1869.

Several important additions to the Woodrow Wilson Collection have been received during the year. Some 10,000 pieces have been added to Wilson's papers by Mrs. Wilson. A good deal of correspondence is included, and there are also memoranda, notes and drafts for college lectures and addresses, many early manuscripts of books and articles, and a large group of memorabilia, such as medals, diplomas and illuminated scrolls. Students will be interested to learn that much of the correspondence falls within the years 1909-12, a period which has been up to this time rather sparsely documented.

A most interesting group of letters written by Woodrow Wilson to his lifelong friend, Robert Bridges, which has been presented to the Library by Dr. Karl A. Meyer, is the subject of a special article in this issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.

From the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia have come photocopies of 20 letters of Woodrow Wilson, 1880 to 1917, addressed for the most part to a friend of his law school days at the University of Virginia, Charles W. Kent. Two letters are in Wilson's own hand; one (in 1896) is in the hand of Mrs. Wilson, written when her husband was "threatened with writer's cramp"; and five were typed by Wilson himself on his own machine. The early letters, especially, discussed mutual interests, and all of them, even in the later, crowded days, were couched in terms of affectionate friendship. Of especial interest to biographers will probably be two letters written in 1898 in which Wilson discussed at some length his feeling for Princeton and for the University of Virginia, and

his reasons for refusing an extremely tempting offer from the latter institution.

Photostats of six letters from Dwight D. Eisenhower and two from Mrs. Eisenhower, addressed to the International Mark Twain Society between 1942 and 1952, have been presented by Cyril Clemens. In his letter acknowledging his election to honorary membership in the society, General Eisenhower revealed that, beginning in early boyhood, he had read substantially everything Mark Twain wrote. And on October 31, 1952, Mrs. Eisenhower informed Cyril Clemens, "Indeed were Mark Twain alive today and out campaigning for us, then victory on November 4th *would be a certainty.*"

Archives

His Excellency Dr. Leopold Figl, Chancellor of Austria, presented to the Library of Congress for the Nation, on May 14, 1952, two historic documents concerning diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria. One is a letter of July 30, 1784, from Benjamin Franklin to the Count de Mercy d'Argenteau, Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, whose papers have been in the Library for many years; this letter opened negotiations looking to a commercial treaty. The other is an original of the first treaty between the two countries, signed at Washington on August 27, 1829. In addition, Dr. Figl enabled the Library to add to its archives an autographed copy of the address he made at the time he presented these two remarkable documents.

An album of mounted letters and telegrams addressed to J. M. Halsted in his capacity as president of the French Restoration Fund for Schools following World War I (1921-22) has been given by his wife. The letters, which almost unanimously voice support of the fund, are of autograph value mainly. They include

signatures of Warren G. Harding, governors of various States, ambassadors, and other important persons.

Albert Wolfson, secretary of the American Ornithologists' Union, has presented the manuscript minutes of its council meetings from 1933 to 1946. Previous gifts have included the minutes of council meetings from 1883 to 1893 and from 1902 to 1932.

The Library has received the first installment of a collection of materials relating to the late Sigmund Freud. The material came from the Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., in New York, an organization established for the primary purpose of collecting and preserving manuscripts, publications, and other documents and information pertaining to the scientist. With few exceptions, the collection is restricted for varying periods, as specified by the donors.

Dr. Edmund de S. Brunner of Teachers College, Columbia University, has given to the Library, on behalf of President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends, a large group of original field data gathered by the rural section of the committee during the years 1924-25, 1930-31, and 1935-36. They are devoted mainly to the social activities of various rural communities (in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Idaho, Washington, California, and Kansas) and to religious, educational, and cultural facilities found in each community.

The records of the League of Women Voters have recently been increased by some 12,000 noncurrent records for the period 1944-48. The records of this nationwide, nonpartisan organization, now numbering about 165,000 pieces, reflect the main social and political interests of the American people over a period of 38 years. This latest addition will be open to research, under Library restrictions, when its organization for use has been completed.

The files of the National Committee on Atomic Information during its existence

from October 1945 through the spring of 1948 have been given by Mrs. Harold A. Stone on behalf of the committee. Through the unique cooperation of widely diverse American organizations, the NCAI in a little over 3 years spent approximately \$225,000 to present a popular program intended to promote understanding of the implications of atomic energy. The letters and publications of the NCAI, including correspondence with various scientists who helped in the development of atomic energy and a wealth of correspondence revealing the early impact of the new force upon the people of the United States, should be of particular interest to students of group behavior. At present the collection is not sufficiently organized for use.

Special Items

The manuscript of the memoirs of Col. James Morrison Mackaye (1805-88) has been acquired by the Library from Colonel Mackaye's daughter, Mrs. Edith de Bons-Mackaye of Geneva, Switzerland. Mackaye, one of the heroic figures of his day, led movements by which Buffalo developed from a half-Indian village to a large city; attained the rank of colonel when he organized a volunteer regiment of the Buffalo city guard, which saw action as the 37th Regiment of New York State Artillery in the "Patriot War" of 1837-41; helped to organize Wells, Fargo and Company; and, on appointment of Abraham Lincoln, was one of three commissioners who investigated the conditions of slaves in the South in 1862. He came to know intimately many prominent men, among them most of the Presidents from John Quincy Adams to Lincoln, and the pages of his memoirs, which give an account of his life from 1822 to 1855, are filled with his engagingly frank characterizations of them. He thought Millard Fillmore, his legal associate, a "dull uninteresting and altogether common

place kind of man," and wrote of Andrew Jackson that "Not even his most devoted partisans ever pretended that General Jackson was the least of a statesman. . . . Indeed he was known to be a man of quite limited intellectual endowments." His reference to John Marshall was flattering and he had praise for his friend Henry Clay, whom he considered "one of the few great men who were great at a distance in the popular imagination, whose greatness increased the nearer you approached him."

Through the generosity of Messrs. Fredrick and S. E. Bachefer of Washington, D. C., the Library has received two log-books kept by Midshipman Wesley W. Bassett. The first, covering the years 1838-40 while Bassett was serving on the *Erie*, the *Constellation*, and the *Ontario*, contains a number of entries indicative of the international tension following the so-called "Pastry War," in Mexico, when the presence of foreign vessels of war at Vera Cruz and Tampico in March and April 1839 increased hostilities between President Bustamante and General Santa Anna. The other volume is an "abstract log" of the type used by Matthew Fontaine Maury for his famous "Wind and Current Charts"; it was kept on board the brig *Bainbridge* from September 1850 to October 1851.

Among materials centered on the Civil War period are two journals by an unidentified writer, received as a gift from Miss Myrtle C. Johnson of Kilgore, Tex. The first describes a voyage in the Gulf of Mexico in 1860 by the schooner *Evelin Bates*; the second, kept on board the *Carondelet* and the *Lafayette* from January to June 1863, while these ships were part of the Mississippi squadron, recounts the siege of Confederate fortifications at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. A group of letters written to members of his family by Lt. Col. James Harrison Goodnow, of the 12th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, 1862-64, has been received as a gift from

Colonel Goodnow's daughter, Mrs. Helen G. Taylor; they describe his experiences while serving under General Grant in some of the fiercest operations in Tennessee and, later, his part in the siege of Atlanta under the command of General Sherman. Miss Mary Orenda Pollard of Middlebury, Vt., has given the Library five Civil War letters written by Peter B. Kellenberger to her father, Addison A. Pollard. They show an unusual grasp of the factors involved in the western campaigns that preceded Sherman's march to the sea; and they also show that army life had its lighter side, for Kellenberger tells of "dances as frequent as Apple Cuttings at Home," and mentions soldier gossip about "Idaho Fever" raging among those at home who disliked the idea of being inducted into the army. Little has been known of the life of George S. Cook (1819-1902), Confederate photographer of the Civil War, and it has thus been a special satisfaction to add to a small group of Cook materials in the collections a 2-page biographical sketch written by his son, Huestis Cook, of Richmond, Va. Other Civil War material acquired during the year includes a record of rations issued to the 17th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers from November 1862 to March 1863, received from Mrs. Lora Hurd of Takoma Park, Md.; a printed copy of a diary written by Charles Wesley Heath, a private in Company H of the 6th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, from notes taken during his service from 1861 to 1864; the letterbook kept from June to August 1861 at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. William H. Keim, who was in command of the 2nd Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and the private letterbook of Capt. Theodore B. Bronson, Provost Marshal of the 6th District of New York, given to the Library by Mrs. Bronson Toussaint of Roxbury, Conn.

An 11-page letter of July 28, 1881, from Robert Todd Lincoln to his friend Norman

Williams of Chicago, has been received as a gift from Mr. Williams' son. In this letter the son of a President who lost his life at the hand of an assassin gives an eyewitness account of the assassination of another President, James A. Garfield.

Mrs. John Reed of Waterville, Maine, has presented the diary of her brother, Asher Crosby Hinds (1863-1919), who is best known, perhaps, for his monumental work, *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (1908), a work which had its modest beginnings in a scrapbook Hinds kept on rules and practices of the House when he served as clerk at the Speaker's table (1895-1911). It was in this capacity that he also kept the diary which has now been added to the Library's holdings. Covering the years from 1895 to 1900, it bears evidence of his usefulness as parliamentarian to Speakers Thomas B. Reed and David B. Henderson, and adds to knowledge of Congressional leadership during this period of Maine's political influence. The diary deals with the victory of William McKinley over Speaker Reed as candidate for President in 1896, the war party's surge to power, the declaration of war against Spain in 1898, and many other vital issues before the House of Representatives during those years.

Persons interested in campaigning on the Yalu River or in Korea, past or present, will find some pertinent data in a recent accession: "Translation No. 963" of a Japanese military engineers' technical manual for 1905. The translation, although incomplete, was made for our War Department at the United States Legation in Tokyo at the height of the Russo-Japanese War. The subjects of construction—and destruction—of pontoon bridges, trestle bridging, rafts, and piers are carefully explained, with formulae when necessary.

The typescript of Edward A. Holcomb's memoirs concerning his early assignments

and experiences with the United States Forest Service from 1905 to 1934 has been received as a gift from Mr. Dana Parkinson. This material was originally requested by Gifford Pinchot for use in his book *Breaking New Ground* (1947). Correspondence between Pinchot and Holcomb about the memoirs is included.

Henderson B. Gregory of Washington, D. C., has given the Library two scrapbooks of material relating to Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, 1912-14 and 1921-29. The scrapbooks were assembled by a lifelong friend of Herrick, James Parmelee of Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to magazine and newspaper clippings relating to Ambassador Herrick, the scrapbooks contain copies of his addresses and several of his letters to Parmelee, 1912-24.

Dr. George W. F. Hallgarten has presented to the Library the typescript of his study on European imperialism, the preparation of which the Nazis attempted diligently to prevent. The work first appeared in abbreviated form in Paris in 1935 under the title *Vorkriegs Imperialismus*. Not until 1951 was the typescript fully published in Munich under the title *Imperialismus vor 1914*. Dr. Hallgarten's gift also included photocopies of parts of the public records in the trial of Fritz Thyssen, which he had used for one of his research projects.

A manuscript copy of "The American's Creed," written for and presented to John Schultz by its author, the late William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, 1920-30, has been received as a gift from Mrs. Schultz.

Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, has given the Library a color print of an engrossed sheepskin scroll, the original of which was presented to the Governor of Malta on December 7, 1943, by President Roosevelt in recognition of the courage and fortitude of the people of the island in withstanding their besiegers.

Prof. Rolf Henkl of Kabul University, Afghanistan, has presented a scrapbook of newspaper clippings on Chinese currency reform (1949-52) and a number of manuscripts, including typescripts of several of his poems, collected under the title *Ostwärts*.

The autographed typescript of the welcoming speech of Mayor Elmer E. Robinson of San Francisco, delivered on September 4, 1951, to the assembled delegates at the Japanese Peace Conference, has been received from Dr. Nathan Van Patten of Stanford University.

Oliver Vickery, San Francisco businessman, has presented a copy of a speech he delivered on April 4, 1952, before the International Economic Conference in Moscow. Mr. Vickery writes of his address: "I showed my colors then and there by advocating free enterprise as the best system in production and distribution of goods. Mr. Eddy Gilmore, Chief, Associated Press in Russia, told me that to his knowledge this was the first time such utterances had been made openly since the Russian Revolution."⁶

Literary Materials

In addition to the papers of Owen Wister, described earlier in this report, there were added to the Library's growing collection of literary materials a number of single manuscripts and small groups of manuscripts which, it is believed, will have a special interest to scholars.

A group of 12 letters and notes written or signed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes from 1854 to 1886 have been associated with the Library's considerable holdings of Holmes papers. Several of the letters deal with personal matters: his pleasure at being able to grant a favor, or an acknowledgment of a gift of flowers "fresh and

⁶ Letter to the Chief of the Manuscripts Division, August 1, 1952.

Colonel Goodnow's daughter, Mrs. Helen G. Taylor; they describe his experiences while serving under General Grant in some of the fiercest operations in Tennessee and, later, his part in the siege of Atlanta under the command of General Sherman. Miss Mary Orenda Pollard of Middlebury, Vt., has given the Library five Civil War letters written by Peter B. Kellenberger to her father, Addison A. Pollard. They show an unusual grasp of the factors involved in the western campaigns that preceded Sherman's march to the sea; and they also show that army life had its lighter side, for Kellenberger tells of "dances as frequent as Apple Cuttings at Home," and mentions soldier gossip about "Idaho Fever" raging among those at home who disliked the idea of being inducted into the army. Little has been known of the life of George S. Cook (1819-1902), Confederate photographer of the Civil War, and it has thus been a special satisfaction to add to a small group of Cook materials in the collections a 2-page biographical sketch written by his son, Huestis Cook, of Richmond, Va. Other Civil War material acquired during the year includes a record of rations issued to the 17th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers from November 1862 to March 1863, received from Mrs. Lora Hurd of Takoma Park, Md.; a printed copy of a diary written by Charles Wesley Heath, a private in Company H of the 6th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, from notes taken during his service from 1861 to 1864; the letterbook kept from June to August 1861 at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. William H. Keim, who was in command of the 2nd Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers; and the private letterbook of Capt. Theodore B. Bronson, Provost Marshal of the 6th District of New York, given to the Library by Mrs. Bronson Toussaint of Roxbury, Conn.

An 11-page letter of July 28, 1881, from Robert Todd Lincoln to his friend Norman

Williams of Chicago, has been received as a gift from Mr. Williams' son. In this letter the son of a President who lost his life at the hand of an assassin gives an eyewitness account of the assassination of another President, James A. Garfield.

Mrs. John Reed of Waterville, Maine, has presented the diary of her brother, Asher Crosby Hinds (1863-1919), who is best known, perhaps, for his monumental work, *Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States* (1908), a work which had its modest beginnings in a scrapbook Hinds kept on rules and practices of the House when he served as clerk at the Speaker's table (1895-1911). It was in this capacity that he also kept the diary which has now been added to the Library's holdings. Covering the years from 1895 to 1900, it bears evidence of his usefulness as parliamentarian to Speakers Thomas B. Reed and David B. Henderson, and adds to knowledge of Congressional leadership during this period of Maine's political influence. The diary deals with the victory of William McKinley over Speaker Reed as candidate for President in 1896, the war party's surge to power, the declaration of war against Spain in 1898, and many other vital issues before the House of Representatives during those years.

Persons interested in campaigning on the Yalu River or in Korea, past or present, will find some pertinent data in a recent accession: "Translation No. 963" of a Japanese military engineers' technical manual for 1905. The translation, although incomplete, was made for our War Department at the United States Legation in Tokyo at the height of the Russo-Japanese War. The subjects of construction—and destruction—of pontoon bridges, trestle bridging, rafts, and piers are carefully explained, with formulae when necessary.

The typescript of Edward A. Holcomb's memoirs concerning his early assignments

and experiences with the United States Forest Service from 1905 to 1934 has been received as a gift from Mr. Dana Parkinson. This material was originally requested by Gifford Pinchot for use in his book *Breaking New Ground* (1947). Correspondence between Pinchot and Holcomb about the memoirs is included.

Henderson B. Gregory of Washington, D. C., has given the Library two scrapbooks of material relating to Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador to France, 1912-14 and 1921-29. The scrapbooks were assembled by a lifelong friend of Herrick, James Parmelee of Cleveland, Ohio. In addition to magazine and newspaper clippings relating to Ambassador Herrick, the scrapbooks contain copies of his addresses and several of his letters to Parmelee, 1912-24.

Dr. George W. F. Hallgarten has presented to the Library the typescript of his study on European imperialism, the preparation of which the Nazis attempted diligently to prevent. The work first appeared in abbreviated form in Paris in 1935 under the title *Vorkriegs Imperialismus*. Not until 1951 was the typescript fully published in Munich under the title *Imperialismus vor 1914*. Dr. Hallgarten's gift also included photocopies of parts of the public records in the trial of Fritz Thyssen, which he had used for one of his research projects.

A manuscript copy of "The American's Creed," written for and presented to John Schultz by its author, the late William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, 1920-30, has been received as a gift from Mrs. Schultz.

Verner W. Clapp, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, has given the Library a color print of an engrossed sheepskin scroll, the original of which was presented to the Governor of Malta on December 7, 1943, by President Roosevelt in recognition of the courage and fortitude of the people of the island in withstanding their besiegers.

Prof. Rolf Henkl of Kabul University, Afghanistan, has presented a scrapbook of newspaper clippings on Chinese currency reform (1949-52) and a number of manuscripts, including typescripts of several of his poems, collected under the title *Ostwärts*.

The autographed typescript of the welcoming speech of Mayor Elmer E. Robinson of San Francisco, delivered on September 4, 1951, to the assembled delegates at the Japanese Peace Conference, has been received from Dr. Nathan Van Patten of Stanford University.

Oliver Vickery, San Francisco businessman, has presented a copy of a speech he delivered on April 4, 1952, before the International Economic Conference in Moscow. Mr. Vickery writes of his address: "I showed my colors then and there by advocating free enterprise as the best system in production and distribution of goods. Mr. Eddy Gilmore, Chief, Associated Press in Russia, told me that to his knowledge this was the first time such utterances had been made openly since the Russian Revolution." ^a

Literary Materials

In addition to the papers of Owen Wister, described earlier in this report, there were added to the Library's growing collection of literary materials a number of single manuscripts and small groups of manuscripts which, it is believed, will have a special interest to scholars.

A group of 12 letters and notes written or signed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes from 1854 to 1886 have been associated with the Library's considerable holdings of Holmes papers. Several of the letters deal with personal matters: his pleasure at being able to grant a favor, or an acknowledgment of a gift of flowers "fresh and

^a Letter to the Chief of the Manuscripts Division, August 1, 1952.

fragrant . . . and embalming the atmosphere in which I am writing." In a less placid letter, the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table wrote from Beverly Farms: "Can you, or not, send me a book or two for inspection now and then?" Dr. Holmes' desire for perfection may be seen in his refusal on one occasion to discuss publicly a new literary production because he had not had time thoroughly to familiarize himself with it.

Mrs. Frederic H. Keyes of Newtonville, Mass., has given the Library 16 letters written by Lydia Maria Child to John Greenleaf Whittier. They are presented in memory of Mrs. Keyes' mother, Emma Harding Claflin Ellis, daughter of former Governor William Claflin and wife of Charles Warren Ellis. The letters cover the period from January 2, 1857, to January 25, 1876. Only six of them—and these only in part—appeared in the collection of Mrs. Child's letters published in 1883.

Lydia Maria Child was an extraordinary personality. The abolition of slavery was of infinitely greater importance in her opinion than the preservation of the Union, and she was impatient of what she conceived to be misplaced objectives. Her letters contain observations on public affairs and public men, homilies and anecdotes, quotations from Swedenborg, recommendations to the poet's muse, suggestions for songs and ballads, and family intelligence. It is possible to trace in the letters her slow, almost grudging acceptance of Abraham Lincoln; her displeasure in the vanities of his wife; her disapproval of the public conduct and private character of his Secretary of State, William H. Seward; her rising and falling enthusiasm for John C. Frémont; and her steadfast admiration for Charles Sumner.

The Library has acquired two groups of letters addressed to Edward H. House. Some 30 of these were written by Edmund Clarence Stedman in the years from 1881

to 1901. They reflect Stedman's problems as banker, poet, and editor, and his interest in House's life and writings. Throughout the letters there runs an undercurrent of Stedman's awareness of the fleeting passage of time and of his inability to accomplish the things he had set as his goals. The second group is composed of about 50 letters from Thomas Bailey Aldrich to House, written in the years 1880 to 1898. A large part of the series was written by Mr. Aldrich in his capacity as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and concerns the editing of House's contributions to the magazine. Of particular interest are the letters dealing with House's controversial novel, *Yone Santo* (1889), a scathing criticism of missionaries in Japan; they reveal the attempt of the editor to protect the magazine from almost certain attack by an aroused public, while still preserving the author's artistic creation. Although brief and frequently signed "in haste," the letters nevertheless reveal a sympathetic understanding of House and an appreciation of his work; and they are characteristic of Aldrich in their style and humor.

Col. Livingston Watrous has presented three notebooks containing the text of "The Luck of Roaring Camp in One Prologue and Two Acts," by Bret Harte and "M. de Seigneux" (the pseudonym of Mme. M. S. van de Velde); and other material relating to Harte, including letters he wrote to his friends and benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watrous, the grandparents of the donor. This dramatization of the famous short story was never performed; when a one-act version was produced at the Empire Theatre in New York in 1894 the program stated that it had been "inspired by Bret Harte and thought out by Dion Boucicault." The notebooks will give scholars an opportunity to analyze the reasons for Harte's failure to dramatize successfully one of his best-loved short stories.

Mrs. Ernest Hamilton (Florence Hamil-

ton), friend and secretary for many years to the late Edwin Markham, has given six scrapbooks bearing on the poet's life. The collection consists of newspaper clippings, photostatic copies and facsimiles of a few Markham poems, and snapshots of Markham and his associates. The bulk of the material bears on the 1930's, the last decade of the poet's long life.

From the Elizabeth Madox Roberts estate, through Mr. Ivor S. Roberts, has come a gift of five manuscript poems, written and signed or initialled by Miss Roberts, and a copy of the collected poems entitled *In the Great Steep's Garden* which she inscribed "For Mother and Father wishing both of you a Merry Christmas." The manuscripts include "A Word and a Tree," "A Beautiful Lady," and "The Sun and the Birch Tree." The printed booklet is accompanied by a typescript of Miss Roberts' interpretation of the poems, in the course of which she wrote: "The seven poems of the book, which I called 'In the Great Steep's Garden' for a purpose, are a story of a journey up the peak, up to the summit. One starts down in the city with the invitation of the hill-winds and the hints of the strange little-people that live in the things of the hills, the fairies, the elves and gnomes and the Shee." With this addition, it is believed that the Library's Elizabeth Madox Roberts papers include all of Miss Roberts' literary works—in holograph, typescript, printer's copy, or galley proof.

Authors' copies of several plays and novels have been gratefully received from the writers. Mrs. Katharine Dunlap has given typescripts of three of her novels—*Once There Was a Village* (1941), *And Ride Forth Singing* (1949), and *The Glory and The Dream* (1951); all bear annotations and corrections in Mrs. Dunlap's hand. The second and third are accompanied by galley proofs of the works. Miss Lillian Hellman has presented what she describes as "My final script" of her first com-

edy, *The Autumn Garden* (1951). This manuscript is the one from which a final typescript was made; it has many modifications in the author's hand, several so extensive that they required insertions of a page or more in the draft. Paul Green, playwright of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and one of the Library's Fellows in American Letters, has added to previous gifts the prompting or acting scripts of three of his plays—*The Field of God* (1927), *The House of Connelly* (1932), and *The Common Glory* (1948).

Two recent contributions to American biography have also been added to the literary collections. Walter Stanley Campbell, Director of Courses in Professional Writing at the University of Oklahoma, has presented the manuscript and galley proofs of his study of a famous frontiersman, *Jim Bridger, Mountain Man* (1946). And Dr. Benjamin Platt Thomas, of Springfield, Ill., has given the Library the printer's copy of his notable *Abraham Lincoln, a Biography* (1952).

Reproductions

FOREIGN

In addition to the Effingham papers, which are mentioned earlier in this report, Lord Monson sent to the Library photostats of five letters written by Thomas Pownall to John, second Baron Monson of Burton, between July 31, 1754, and April 3, 1756. The letters show Pownall's knowledge of colonial affairs and tell of his wish to obtain a position in the government of the Colonies. The last letter mentions his appointment as Governor of the province of Pennsylvania, a post he later declined in order to come to the Colonies as secretary to Lord Loudoun, the new commander-in-chief of British forces in America.

An interesting correspondence between Joseph Priestley and his brother-in-law,

John Wilkinson, preserved in the Municipal Library of Warrington, England (where Priestley was tutor for a time) was brought to our attention by Mr. George Carter, the Librarian. Positive photostats of the material have been acquired. The 68 letters, written in the years 1789 to 1802, show some of the difficulties Priestley encountered as a result of his nonconformist beliefs both in England and in America, to which he came in 1794. One letter discusses the mobbing of his home in Birmingham, England, in 1791; later letters tell of troubles he had with his new neighbors in Northumberland, Pa. But the story reflected by the letters is not all dark, for he enclosed to Wilkinson copies of two cordial letters he received from Thomas Jefferson, one of many Americans who welcomed Priestley to this country with pleasure.

Dr. Duncan Emrich, Chief of the Library's Folklore Section, has placed in the Manuscripts Division photographic prints of an unpublished document owned by the family of Don José Antonio Muñoz-Rojas of Antequerra, Spain. The eight small, neatly written pages are the log of a ship—tentatively identified as the *Rayo*—in the Spanish fleet that was intercepted off Cape Trafalgar by the British under Lord Nelson. It gives detailed information about wind, waves, weather, and the signals that were exchanged among the ships of the Spanish squadron, beginning at five o'clock on the afternoon of October 18 and continuing to the first watch of the afternoon of October 21, 1805. The Battle of Trafalgar started at fifteen minutes past noon on the latter date, and the record dramatically breaks off in the middle of a sentence.

The Library has acquired a negative microfilm of the manuscript minute book of the First International Working Men's Association, 1866-69, and of the association's list of members, 1865-70, the original manuscripts of which are in the possession of the Bishopsgate Institute in London.

The film may be used only by special permission, which should be requested through the Chief of the Manuscripts Division.

A photocopy of a letter of May 5, 1902, from Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Cuba, to the Senators- and Representatives-elect of the first Cuban Congress has been presented by Señor José D. Cabús, Director of the *Diario de Sesiones* of the Senate of Cuba. "I have the honor," wrote Wood from Havana, "in the name of the President of the United States of America, and as Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, to welcome you and most earnestly wish you every success in the great work upon which you are soon to enter." Two weeks later, May 20, 1902, General Wood formally transferred the reins of authority to the newly organized Cuban Government.

The Library has received a photograph of a letter from Aldous Huxley to Dr. Alberto Bonnoli, from Signor Domenico Fucile of Rome, Italy. The original of the letter, written in Rome on August 18, 1948, is presumably in the possession of Signor Fucile. It is a rather lengthy typewritten letter, dealing with social, economic, and political problems of the modern world. Huxley takes a dim view of the survival of the present standards of living—and even of survival of more than a limited percent of humanity—if the world fails much longer to meet such problems as erosion of the soil, the uneven distribution of births throughout the world, and the limitation of ideologies leading to war.

By permission of Alan O. Gibbons of Ottawa, photocopies have been made of eight letters from Chandler P. Anderson to George C. Gibbons, Canadian civil servant, relating to the Canadian-American Waterways Treaty, signed on January 11, 1909. Gibbons (detailed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister of Canada) and Anderson (under the direction of Secretary of State Elihu Root) were the

principal negotiators of the treaty. The original letters are in the main body of the George C. Gibbons papers in the Canadian National Archives.

DOMESTIC

Through the generosity of the owner of the original manuscript, Mr. Justin G. Turner, of Los Angeles, Cal., the Library obtained a microfilm copy of the orderly book kept at Maj. Gen. Robert Howe's headquarters from June 15, 1776, to July 14, 1778, while he was in command of the Southern Department. The contents, over and beyond the copies of orders of the Commander-in-Chief and resolutions of the Continental Congress found in most Revolutionary War orderly books, are concerned with the activities of the Continental Army in and around Charleston and Savannah.

Negative microfilm and enlargement prints of almost 350 papers of Horace Gray (1828-1902), Massachusetts jurist and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, have been added to the collections through the kindness of Mr.

Thomas E. Waggaman, formerly Marshal of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Roland Gray, who donated the original manuscripts to the Court. The correspondence, composed mainly of letters received by Justice Gray, extends from 1860 to 1901.

Dr. Walter Willard Boyd of Washington, D. C., has permitted the Library to photostat approximately 120 letters, notes, and postcards written by George Bernard Shaw to Ellen Terry. Most of these letters were written between 1896 and 1899, although the series as a whole stretches over a much longer period—from 1892 to 1928. Part of a famous correspondence, the letters are particularly valuable for their comments on the English stage at the turn of the century.

The papers of Robert W. Woolley have been supplemented by photocopies, made with Mr. Woolley's permission, of 47 letters, 1915 to 1950, from Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Edward M. House, Cordell Hull, Alben Barkley, and others of his associates. The original letters remain in Mr. Woolley's possession.

THE STAFF OF THE
MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

Rare Books

Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection

TWO highly significant gifts were presented to the Library of Congress by Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald during the last calendar year. The Giant Bible of Mainz, a magnificent 2-volume manuscript which celebrated its five hundredth birthday last April 4, was presented with simple ceremony at that time. Since a short account of the Bible appeared in the *Quarterly Journal* for August 1952, we need not repeat it here. The other gift is a unique copy on vellum of Pierre Joseph Bernard's *Poèmes*, printed at Paris by Pierre Didot l'aîné in 1796. The red cross-grained morocco binding by Bozerian is richly tooled in gilt on the sides, the back, and on the outer and inner edges. Blue watered silk serves as the end papers. In addition to the Library of Congress bookplate and Mr. Rosenwald's monogram in red leather there are two other indications of recent provenance. One, the bookplate of a Mr. Meius of Brussels, is of red leather and carries the legend "HIC LIBER EST MEUS" on an intertwined gilt ribbon within a stylized wreath; the other, designed by George Barbier, is scenic in character and is printed in black and blue; at the top of the panel there appears this text: "EX LIBRIS ALYS ANDRÉ PEREIRE."

On the verso of the vellum fly leaf immediately preceding the title page, the printer has written in a precise small hand: "Exemplaire unique. P. Didot l'aîné". In this modest and unpretentious fashion the creator of the volume officially presents his affidavit. Here then is a book which the man who should know the pertinent

facts about it affirms to be the only copy in existence. Of how few books can such a statement be truthfully made!

What are the other features that make this volume so extraordinary? The text is superbly well printed on vellum. The ink is richly black; the impression is sure and definite; and as an example of the printing art it must rank with Didot's finest work. Of him it has been said that "durant la Révolution et la marasme typographique qu'elle occasionna [il] fut un des très rares imprimeurs ayant réussi à maintenir, dans l'art du livre, le respect de la bienfaisance et de l'illustration soignée." The title page is of simple and dignified design; the title, the author's name, and the entire imprint are in upper case letters; the only embellishment is an engraving designed by Jombert consisting of the printer's monogram resting on a cloud and surrounded by cherubs. This separates the two principal elements of the title page.

The text of 113 numbered pages (14 gatherings of 4 leaves, and a final gathering of 2 leaves of which the second is blank) comprises 2 poems of Pierre Joseph Bernard, "L'Art d'Aimer" in 3 *chants* (p. [3]-62), and "Phrosine et Mélidore" in 4 *chants* (p. [65]-113). The former was first published in 1775; the latter had appeared 3 years earlier, in 1772. In 1795 these poems were both included in Bernard's *Oeuvres complètes*, published at Paris by Didot *jeune*; they were to appear again in the works of Bernard, published by Didot l'aîné in 1797 and illustrated with engravings after original designs of Pierre Paul Prud'hon. Since the latter is not available for examination, we cannot state categori-

cally that the two poems published in the unique copy by Didot *l'ainé* were similarly set up in the larger work of 1797, but it seems certain in any case that both editions are closely related.

A further evidence of this affinity—and this is the principal reason for considering the earlier volume so distinguished and so exceptional—is the fact that three original pen drawings, all on vellum, by Prud'hon have been mounted on vellum sheets within borders of gold leaf and inserted within the text; engravings after these drawings appear in the edition of 1797. The three original designs illustrating the first erotic poem were inspired by the following passage:

“Voici les lois qu'un amant peut ouïr.
Choisir l'objet, l'enflammer, en jouïr:
Beautés, amants, voilà notre carrière.”

The first drawing, entitled “Choisir l'objet, . . .” and inserted after the title page, shows Cupid offering a seated young man the choice of several hearts held in the folds of a tunic by a young, partially nude maiden. The background is composed of trees and shrubbery. The artist used sepia, black, and blue inks, and the exquisite effects he achieved are almost incredible. The three figures possess a sculptural quality, but they are vibrant and warm. In the second drawing, “. . . l'enflammer, . . .” (facing page 22), a young man with curly hair is shown seated, holding the hands of a shy young maiden who is standing before him, and is the central figure in the design. Cupid appears at the right with an arrow in his hand; he is overseeing what is happening with considerable interest and attention. Two quite charming cherubs at the left, engaged in inflaming two hearts used as torches, complete the composition except for the landscape in the background. Prud'hon executed this drawing in black and sepia inks. The last drawing of the series to illustrate “L'Art

d'Aimer,” entitled “. . . en jouïr” (facing page 44), shows two young lovers in partial embrace seated on an antique bed; the heads of two cherubs are visible amid the drapery. A lighted *torchère* at the left sheds a warm and flattering light on the two principal characters, whose shadows dissolve into the background.

An additional illustration, facing page [65], is an engraving on paper that is mounted on a vellum leaf. This plate illustrates the text of “Phrosine et Mélidore,” a romantic poem which tells a tragic story reminiscent of Leander's swimming of the Hellespont to see his beloved Hero. In Bernard's poem Phrosine swims to the island retreat of her love Mélidore, where they are briefly reunited in a rapturous meeting. Later she meets her end by drowning, the result of the treachery of her brothers, and Mélidore upon finding her body on the shore joins his beloved in death. The engraving that Prud'hon executed from his original design for this poem shows the reunion of the lovers at the water's edge. Mélidore embraces the nude body of Phrosine, who has fainted exhausted from over-exertion, in his arms. A rocky cliff is depicted at the left. The moon is visible in the background and casts a soft light over the waves.

All four illustrations are signed “Dessiné par Prud'hon, peintre.” Of the engravings prepared from the original drawings to illustrate the 1797 edition of the *Oeuvres de Bernard*, published at Paris by Didot *l'ainé*, Brisson was responsible for the engraving of the first two, Copia for the third, and Prud'hon himself, as we have just indicated, engraved the cut of Phrosine and Mélidore. It is very likely that the three drawings on vellum were used by the engravers, but it is possible that they also used another set of drawings described as *études préparatoires*, which Prud'hon executed and which were drawn in pen on *papier bleuté*. These are described in consider-

able detail under entries numbered 1032, 1033, and 1034 in Jean Guiffrey's splendid study of Prud'hon's work as an artist, *L'Oeuvre de P.-P. Prud'hon* (Paris, 1924). At the time M. Guiffrey composed his text he mentioned the existence of three vellum drawings by Prud'hon that were prepared to illustrate Bernard's poems, but he did not know their whereabouts. Didot apparently sold his unique vellum copy of the text of the two poems with the original drawings to a Russian collector at the end of the eighteenth century. This is corroborated by the fact that such a volume was sold at auction for 1,500 francs during March 7, 1825, when the collection of Prince Galitzin was placed on sale. Just when the four illustrations were inserted into the text of this copy is uncertain, but we know that two of the originals were exhibited by Prud'hon in the Salon de l'An V (September 1796).

The first owner of the volume, Pierre Didot, obviously highly esteemed these Prud'hon drawings. In the 1797 edition of Bernard's *Oeuvres*, Didot has prefaced the text with an "Épître à mon ami Prud'hon, auteur des charmants dessins qui embellissent cette édition des oeuvres de Bernard." This letter is in the form of a poem of 36 verses which concludes:

"Oui, cher Prud'hon, ce seul ouvrage
T'assure l'Immortalité."

Jean Hersholt Collection of Anderseniana

In the *Quarterly Journal* for May 1952 a special article was devoted to the generous gift by Mr. and Mrs. Jean Hersholt of many of the outstanding manuscripts, letters, first editions, and presentation copies from the remarkable collection of Hans Christian Andersen formed by Mr. Hersholt. Last May, during a visit to Washington, Mr. Hersholt presented 130 more pieces. These have now been cataloged, shelved, bookplated, and added to the

26 pieces that composed the initial gift.

Three complete original manuscripts are included among the new materials. These are *Loppen og professoren* (The Flea and the Professor), first published in Copenhagen in 1873; *Eventyrbogen*, later changed to *Krøblingen* (The Cripple), first printed in Copenhagen in 1872; and *Portnøglen* (The Gate Key), also first published in 1872. The last comprises 9 pages, of which only the first 2 are in Andersen's handwriting; the remaining 7 are in the hand of a secretary, but all pages carry corrections in Andersen's hand. There are two additional transcripts that are not in the author's handwriting except for occasional corrections, namely *Tante Tandpine* (Aunt Toothache) and *Hvad gamle Johanne fortalte* (What Old Johanne Told). Included also in this group is only a part—one page in fact but entirely in the author's hand—of *Gartneren og herskabet* (The Gardener and the Noble Family).

Forty-one original letters add impressive strength to 52 Andersen letters previously included in the collection. In the recent gift there is a series of 11 detailed and important letters, all unpublished, written by Andersen to Henrietta Wulff over a 26-year period (1833–58). Frequently addressed by Andersen as "My Dear Sisterly Friend," Miss Wulff was a daughter of Admiral Peter F. Wulff and a sister of Ida Koch, who also was friendly toward the author. The 17 letters in the collection which he wrote to Mrs. Koch are not as interesting as those he wrote to Miss Wulff, who was to die tragically when the ship *Austria* burned and sank on September 13, 1858, en route to America. A brief excerpt from a letter he wrote to Miss Wulff from London on July 10, 1857, is indicative of the importance of this correspondence. Relating how upset he was over the bad press he expected his newest book, *To Be or Not To Be*, to receive, he wrote: "Yes, I know it! I could expect it! What love can I, as a

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Choisir l'objet,.....

Dessein par Prud'hon, gravé.

First of three original drawings by Pierre Paul Prud'hon, inserted in Pierre Joseph Bernard's *POÈMES* (Paris, 1796). Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection.



.....l'enflammer,...

Second of three original drawings by Pierre Paul Prud'hon, inserted in Pierre Joseph Bernard's POÈMES (Paris, 1796). Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection.



.... en jouir.

... en jouir.

Third of three original drawings by Pierre Paul Prud'hon, inserted in Pierre Joseph Bernard's *POÈMES* (Paris, 1796). Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection.

Loppen og Professore

En Historie af Hans Christian Andersen

Der var en Løsteskipper, han gik det galt, Ballonen sprang, Manden dæmpede og slog sig i Stykket. Sin Dreng havde han to Minutter forud sendt ned med Faldskyrm, det var Drengens Stykke; han blev reddet og gik om med store Hænder skaber til at blive Løsteskipper, men han havde ikke Ballon, og ikke Midler til at anskaffe sig denne.

Fæve marste han og saa lagde han sig efter Behændigheds Hænder og at kunne tale med Ullven, det kaldes at være Baglaler. Nu var han, saas godt ud, og da han fik Mundstykke og kom i gode Klæder, kunde han anlægges for et Grevebarn. Da kom Sjælen godt om ham, ja en Sonopri blev saa belagt af hans Behændighed og hans Behændigheds Kunst, at han fulgte med ham til pommerske Bjerge og Sande. Der kaldte han sig Professor, mindre kunde det ikke være.

Hans stadige Tanke var at faae sig en Løstballon og gaae tilveie med sin lille Høne, men de havde endnu ikke Midlerne.

"De komme!" sagde han.

"Vare de villet!" sagde han.

"Vi are iinge tilke!" sagde han, "og nu er jeg Professor!" Han hjalp ham brogt, sad ved Døren og solgte Billetter til Forestillingen, og det var en kold Fornøielse om den stenn. Nu kom han ogsaa i et Minutstykke. Han gik til sin Høne i Forstue, den stor Bord skuffe, der krøb han ind i Bagstue og saa var han ikke i Forstue, det var en kold Fornøielse.

Næsten Aften, da han trak Skuffen ind, saa var han ogsaa borte for ham. Han var ikke i Forstue, og ikke i Bagstue, ikke i hele Huset, ikke at saa, ikke at høre, det var hendes Behændigheds Kunst hendes Fornøielse; han kom aldrig tilbage igen; han var borte af det og han blev borte i det, tabte sit gode Minne, kunde ikke mere lee og gjøre Løst, og saa kom der ingen Folk, Fortjenesten blev daarlig, Hønen blev daarlig, og han endte til sidst kun en stor Løst, et Avegods efter sin Høne, og derfor havde han saa meget af den, og saa dreserede han den og solgte den Behændigheds Kunst, koste den at vorentere Geværet, skjede en Kanon af, men lille

poet, expect at home? I am tired of this; I am half sick; I am suffering this very moment. I know that when I arrive home people will spit into my heart with their new criticism. Greet my friends, and tell my enemies that I will soon be back home to be whipped by the critics, as a thanks for what I gave from a warm heart. Yes I am very happy, enviably happy!"

Another interesting group of 10 letters, covering the period December 10, 1846, to May 24, 1848, was addressed to Richard Bentley, the English publisher, who was responsible for the publication in England of most of Andersen's works. The remaining 20 letters, miscellaneous in character, reveal other relationships, reflect progress in his career as an author, and detail impressions of certain European trips which he made.

Among the new accessions are many rare and significant first editions, all bearing the same title *Eventyr, fortalte for børn* (Fairy Tales Told For Children). Most outstanding are 6 pamphlets, published at Copenhagen by C. A. Reitzel between 1835 and 1841, which contain the earliest appearances of 19 of the fairy tales. These are of such importance that it seems desirable to record them for future reference:

*I Published May 8, 1835

- Fyrtøiet* (The Tinder Box)
- Lille Claus og Store Claus* (Little Claus and Big Claus)
- Prindsessen paa ærten* (The Princess on the Pea)
- Den lille Idas blomster* (Little Ida's Flower)

N. B. Title page cancelled, cf reference in III below (*)

*II Published December 16, 1835

- Tommelise* (Thumbelina)
- Den uartige dreng* (The Naughty Boy)
- Reisekammeraten* (The Traveling Companion)

*III Published April 7, 1837

- Den lille havfrue* (The Little Mermaid)
- Keiserens nye klæder* (The Emperor's New Clothes)

*Bound together in one volume with general title page dated 1837, a contents leaf, and a 4-page letter of the author to the reader.

øIV Published October 2, 1838

- Gaaseurten* (The Daisy)
- Den standhaftige tinsoldat* (The Steadfast Tin Soldier)
- De vilde svaner* (The Wild Swans)

N. B. Title page cancelled, cf note in VI below (ø)

øV Published October 19, 1839

- Paradisets have* (The Garden of Paradise)
- Den flyvende kuffert* (The Flying Trunk)
- Storkene* (The Storks)

N. B. The Hersholt Collection also contains an uncut copy in the original boards.

øVI Published December 20, 1841

- Ole Lukøie* (Old Lukoie)
- Rosen-alfen* (The Rose Elf)

N. B. This tale had appeared earlier in *Kjøbenhavns Morgenblad*, May 19, 1839.

- Svinedrengen* (The Swineherd)
- Boghveden* (The Buckwheat)

øBound together in one volume with half-title, general title page dated 1842, a dedication leaf, and a contents leaf.

This series of fairy tales was issued a second time in an edition of 750 copies in six similar pamphlets, the first three dated respectively 1842, 1844, and 1846, and the last three 1847. The fourth pamphlet carries only the general title page for the second series dated 1847, while the three earlier pamphlets, each with a distinct title page, are preceded by a general title page

dated 1846. All are bound in a single volume with the author's autograph pasted on the inside front cover.

The success of these first fairy tales must have encouraged Andersen since Reitzel, his publisher, commenced publication in 1843 of a new series of 22 fairy tales, entitled *Nye eventyr*. Among these tales are found such well-known favorites as *Nattergalen* (The Nightingale), *Den grimme ælling* (The Ugly Duckling), *Sneedronningen* (The Snow Queen), *De røde skoe* (The Red Shoes), *Den lille pige med svovlstikkerne* (The Little Match Girl), and many others. The Hersholt copy, comprising five parts in two volumes bound together, is a composite of first issues of all parts except the first, which represents the third issue dated 1847, and it has general title pages for the two parts dated respectively 1845 and 1848. It is a presentation copy, signed by the author and dated March 10, 1853.

The first collected edition of all of the fairy tales, and, incidentally, the first to have illustrations, was published at Copenhagen in 1850. The Hersholt copy, bound in contemporary half green morocco, is remarkably fresh and shows no evidence of ever having been read. Other early collected editions of the fairy tales included in the recent gift are dated 1855 and 1862-63. Of special interest are 10 pamphlets in their original brown paper covers, dated variously from 1858 to 1872; these are all first issues of the fairy tales and stories and contain the first printings of no less than 40, including *Gartneren og herskabet*, *Hvad gamle Johanne fortalte*, *Portnøglen*, *Krøblingen*, and *Tante Tandpine*, the manuscripts of which are mentioned above, and *Lykken kan ligge i en pind*, *Det utroligste*, and *Den store søslange*, which had been presented the previous year.

In addition to the presentation copy already mentioned and the 14 presented last

year, 10 others have been added to the collection. These include a first edition of *Ahasverus* (Copenhagen, 1848), presented to the Danish poet Bernhard Severin Ingemann; four pamphlets from the *Nye eventyr og historier* (Copenhagen, 1858), two inscribed for Mrs. Catharine Renck, the others inscribed respectively to Mrs. Louise Phister ("A bouquet of Fairy Tales to Mrs. Phister. Only a small thanks for all the spiritual happiness you, from the Danish stage, have given your obedient and sincere, H. C. Andersen"), and to the Danish Prime Minister, Carl Christian Hall; *Bilderbuch ohne Bilder* (Leipzig, 1850); and the first edition in German, inscribed to Mrs. Abrahams, and a German translation of the *Historier* (Leipzig, 1853), inscribed to her son (?), Severin Abrahams, the author's "little friend." For Miss Anna Raasløff, who translated several of Andersen's fairy tales, he inscribed a copy of *Wonder Stories Told for Children* (New York, 1870) with this note, reading in translation: "The soulful, amiable Miss Raasløff, who has always shown so much interest in me and my work, will kindly accept this American collection of 'Fairy Tales and Stories,' which will be concluded in a subsequent volume." The two remaining presentation copies are *The Improvisatore* (London, 1857), inscribed to Alfred and Henry Holmes, brothers who were famous for their violin duets, and *The Ice Maiden* (London, 1863), inscribed for Miss Elizabeth Wood.

The remaining volumes in the gift include a first edition of *Historier* (1852-53), containing the first appearances of eight stories, and a later edition of *Historier* (1855), with the first printings of four stories. Many first appearances are included in other editions in the recent gift, notably in *En digters bazar* (A Poet's Bazaar) of 1842, and in *I Sverrig* (In Sweden), 1851. Other "firsts" are the first and second parts of *Mit livs eventyr* (My

Life's Fairy Tales), dated 1855, and the third and last part, 1877; they are the first Danish editions.

The first appearance of 79 Andersen fairy tales, stories, and poems are now represented in the collection. These appeared in certain newspapers, calendars, magazines, journals, and miscellaneous pamphlets. Finally there are many later editions, facsimiles, translations, and reprints, all printed either at Odense, the author's birthplace, or at Copenhagen; but these are too numerous to itemize individually, although the mention of two will suggest their nature and general significance. The first, entitled *Tolvmed posten* (Twelve by the Mail), printed entirely by lithography in 1940, contains among other materials German, English, and French translations of the story, written in long-hand, together with a facsimile of Andersen's original manuscript; the Hersholt copy is number 99 of an edition limited to 300 copies. The second is a copy of *Rejssekammeraten* (The Travelling Companion), published at Copenhagen in 1947, which contains in unbound form 31 etchings by Povl Christensen, each signed by him; this copy is number 107 of an edition limited to 125 copies.

At this writing Mr. Hersholt has already indicated his intention of completing the gift to the Library of his collection of Anderseniana, and by the time this report appears in print many exciting new accessions will have been received. A more detailed report, however, will have to be postponed until a later issue of the *Journal*.

Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana

The *Quarterly Journal* for February 1952 devoted two articles to the Stern Collection. The first, by David C. Mearns, entitled "Alfred Whital Stern and the Hoof Prints," related the circumstances of the formation of the collection. The other, by

Vincent L. Eaton, described many of the highlights that mark the collection as an outstanding assemblage of books relating to the life of Abraham Lincoln. Since the initial deposit was made, Mr. Stern has transferred to the Library's ownership in three separate installments nearly half of the collection; all of the materials covered by the letters A through L have now been formally presented. The collection has been growing steadily through both the gift and the deposit of additional materials which Mr. Stern has acquired.

The most exciting of the new books is Abraham Lincoln's annotated scrapbook of the newspaper accounts of the Lincoln-Douglas debates, used for their publication in book form. This association volume of the highest significance was acquired at the Barrett sale, held in New York on February 19, 1952; it is described as item number 146 in the sale catalog. The circumstances relating to its creation and subsequent history were recounted in an article by Mr. Mearns entitled "Abraham Lincoln Goes to Press: A Documentary Memorandum," which was published in the August issue of the *Quarterly Journal*.

In the Barrett sale Mr. Stern also succeeded in acquiring two dozen or more other interesting pieces of Lincolniana, the majority of which are broadsides. The earliest is the printed invitation to a "Cotillion Party, to be given at the 'American House' [Springfield, Illinois] . . . December 16th, 1839," on which the name of A. Lincoln appears as the last of the 16 managers. Since Mary Todd was living in Springfield at the time, it is not unlikely that she attended the cotillion, and it may well be that Lincoln first met his future wife at this affair.¹ It is a matter of fur-

¹ See Ida Tarbell, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, Vol. 1 (New York, 1900), p. 171; the same author's *In the Footsteps of the Lincolns* (New York, 1924), p. 242; William E. Barton, *The Women Lincoln Loved* (Indianapolis, 1927), p. 220-27.

ther interest that Stephen A. Douglas also is named among the managers. Special mention must also be paid to the broadside text of Gen. George B. McClellan's letter written from Orange, New Jersey, on September 8, 1864, in acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Another broadside, headed *Order of Procession*, details the arrangements made for the reception of Lincoln's body in Chicago on May 1, 1865, and for its lying in state in that city.

An early newspaper reference to Lincoln is found in the issue of the *Daily Register*, published at Springfield on Monday, September 3, 1849. He is given as one of the references for the law office of B. S. Prettyman, which announces his willingness to handle legal business in the State of Illinois. Mr. Stern also secured at the Barrett sale an irregular file of 130 numbers of the *Gem of the Prairie*, a Chicago weekly newspaper; the period covered is January 8, 1848, to June 19, 1852.

Among the new material deposited is an interesting collection of 193 pieces of sheet music relating to Abraham Lincoln. The majority belong to the period of Lincoln's Presidency and assassination. Most notable are the funeral marches and dirges, but there is included an interesting group of campaign songs and minstrels. One of the earliest appears to be the *Lincoln Schottish*, composed by William Cumming and published in 1860 by A. C. Peters of Cincinnati. A lithographic portrait of a youthful Lincoln is reproduced on the front cover. Another and different *Lincoln Schottish*, composed by D. C. Roberts and published in 1860 by H. M. Higgins of Chicago, also belongs to this early period. During the same year Oliver Ditson of Boston published *The "Wigwam" Grand March* and dedicated it to the Republican presidential candidate. Its cover is embellished with a lithographic portrait of Lincoln, prepared by J. H. Bufford. An-

other early piece with a colored pictorial cover is *President Lincoln's Grand March*, dedicated to the Union Army by F. B. Helmsmüller and published in 1862 by Horace Waters in New York and Oliver Ditson in Boston. The few titles cited merely suggest the variety in this assemblage. An index has been prepared for the collection and is available for consultation in the Rare Books Division.

This brief report barely suggests the effective ways in which the Stern collection has been strengthened, but Lincoln scholars everywhere need not be reminded of the scope and importance of "the greatest Lincoln library ever formed by a single man and by him dedicated to all men everywhere."

Other Accessions

The Library's collection of nearly 5,400 fifteenth-century books has been enriched through the addition of the 1497 edition of Petrus de Bergamo's *Tabula operum Thomae Aquinatis*, printed at Venice by Joannes Rubeus for Alexander Calcedonius (Second Census P410), and an unidentified, undated edition of Pomponius Laetus' *Romanae historiae compendium*, probably printed at Venice shortly after 1500 by Bernardinus Venetus, de Vitalibus.

The Library's holdings of early American imprints are impressive; Miss Mildred Louden, who has checked the first 10 volumes of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography*, reports that the Library has 11,970 titles of the 30,832 entries listed by Evans, as well as 1,647 not included in his bibliography. Two titles of more than casual significance have been added. An early Benjamin Franklin imprint, not included in the Library's famed Franklin collection, which was formed by Henry Stevens, is John Thomson's *An Essay upon the Faith of Assurance*, printed at Philadelphia in 1740. This was not recorded by Evans, nor by William J. Campbell in his short-

title checklist of works printed by Franklin. Recorded as Evans 21688 is *The Psalms of David, with Hymns and Spiritual Songs. Also, the Catechism, Confession of Faith, and Liturgy, of The Reformed Church in the Netherlands. For the Use of the Reformed Dutch in North-America*, printed at New York by Hodge, Allen, and Campbell in 1789. The title page of this psalter carries the autograph of Catherine Roosevelt. The binding of polished calf is of special interest. The back is delicately tooled in gilt, and there are small brads on the front and back covers which serve as bosses. Inlaid on both covers is a narrow strip of red morocco, tooled at the edges, on which the name of Catharine Byvanck (?) was at one time imprinted, but this has been almost completely obliterated. In addition to the many attractive features of this important book in the history of American psalmody, the volume appears to be rare, the National Union Catalog recording only a copy in the New York Public Library. Appended at the end is the text with independent pagination of *The Heidelbergh Catechism*. The purchase of this volume was made possible through the generosity of Mr. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr.

Mrs. Harrison S. Morris of Philadelphia presented an 11-volume set of *The Posthumous Works of Frederic II, King of Prussia*, printed at London in 1789, which was owned originally by George Washington. Each of the volumes, bound in the original calfskin, carries President Washington's autograph on the title page or the half-title, but none contains his bookplate. When this set was in the library at Mount Vernon it was complete, comprising 13 volumes. This fact is known from the inventory of Washington's library that was drawn up by the appraisers of his property shortly after his death in 1799 and deposited with his will. In the inventory the "King of Prussia's Works 13 vols. . . .

26.00" appears as entry number 32; the appraisers therefore valued each volume at 2 dollars.

The 900 titles listed in the inventory were left to Washington's nephew, Bushrod Washington, who died in 1826, bequeathing his distinguished uncle's library to his nephews, George C. Washington and John A. Washington. The library left to George remained at Mount Vernon for many years. A considerable portion of it, 341 volumes, was sold in 1848 to Henry Stevens, a young American bookseller, who in turn sold them to the Boston Athenaeum, where they still remain. The remainder of Washington's library was scattered. In 1876 a number of books from Washington's library which had been exhibited during the Centennial Exposition were sold at auction in Philadelphia. The set of *The Posthumous Works of Frederic II, King of Prussia* was included in this auction as lot number 61; in the Philadelphia sale it was purchased by Joseph Wharton for \$48.75. The new owner, a leading manufacturer of Philadelphia at that time, is remembered today as the founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. The volumes later came into the possession of Joseph Wharton's daughter Anna, now Mrs. Harrison S. Morris, who has generously given them to the Nation.

For the collection of early American broadsides a few interesting pieces have been acquired. A pictorial piece of special significance is entitled *American Naval Victories*, printed in 1814 by Packard & Van Benthuysen of Albany for the publisher, Samuel H. Davis. A large wood engraving at the top illustrates the "brilliant" victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. In addition there are six smaller cuts showing American ships of the line engaged with English vessels. A detailed caption appears beneath each cut, and there is additional text describing the

strength of the American Navy as of June 1814. Belonging to a later period are a number of colorful announcements relating to the performances of early American circuses that were touring the East during the 1860's.

To strengthen the Library's materials relating to the West we purchased a copy of Gen. William E. Strong's *A Trip to the Yellowstone National Parks in July, August & September of 1875*, published at Washington in 1876. This contains as illustrative material two maps, photographs of members of the party, and several views.

There is no logical transition from Yellowstone Park to the editions of 1896 and 1898 of A. E. Housman's *A Shropshire Lad* except that these are two more acquisitions of note. The earlier of these, published at London by Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., contains a note in ink, on the flyleaf, in the hand of Laurence Housman which reads: "Alfred's Copy from his Library at Trinity College. May 1936 L. H." This first edition, described by entry number 11 in John Carter and John Sparrow's *A. E. Housman, an Annotated Hand-List* (London, 1952), is a much-worn copy with the original pale blue paper boards and white parchment back. The paper label on the spine, which seems to be the "B" variant as described by Carter and Sparrow, is almost entirely gone, and the blank leaf preceding the title page is wanting. The edition of 1898, the second edition, was published by Grant Richards. This copy carries the note: "The corrections in this copy—sixteen in number—were made by A. E. H. himself. L. H."

Although the poet has altered in pencil 16 misprints of slight consequence, this edition and the earlier one are primarily important because they were once owned by their author, and since the Library has the great collection of Housman's poetical manuscripts it is fitting that his own copies of *A Shropshire Lad* have been added to the Library's collections.

In last year's report we mentioned the acquisition of six of the books printed for the late President Roosevelt by the U. S. Government Printing Office. The two earliest of these, *The Log of the Cruise of President Franklin D. Roosevelt Aboard the Schooner Yacht Sewanna* (July 14–July 28, 1936), and the *Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Chautauqua, N. Y., August 14, 1936*, are still not represented in our collections, but we have recently received the two official broadside editions of the *D-Day Prayer*. Printed in red, blue, and black, the first is one of 300 copies, with the legend at the bottom: "Christmas 1944 from F. D. R." The second does not carry this statement but is otherwise identical; this was printed in an edition of 100 copies for Mrs. Roosevelt.

Finally, we must acknowledge with gratitude a generous gift from the Peter Pauper Press of Mount Vernon, N. Y., of nearly 20 of its books, published during the past few years, which had not been deposited for copyright and therefore had not previously been represented in the Library's collections.

FREDERICK R. GOFF
Chief, Rare Books Division

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1953

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 40 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$2.50 a year; 75 cents additional for foreign mailing. Single copies vary in price

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SOME PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1952. 192 p. Cloth. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.25. Contains 10 chapters, in which the various activities of the Library are summarized, 13 statistical appendixes, and an index.

Checklist of Manuscripts in the Libraries of the Greek and Armenian Patriarchates in Jerusalem, Microfilmed for the Library of Congress, 1949-50. Prepared under the direction of Kenneth W. Clark, director and general editor of the Jerusalem Expedition, 1949-50. 44 p. Processed. For sale by the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 50 cents. Lists 1,030 manuscripts and 1,187 miniatures that were microfilmed for the Library by the American Schools of Oriental Research during 1949 and 1950.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1949-1950. Bulletin No. 27. 591 p. For sale by the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$2.00. This bulletin contains cases involving copyright and related matters in the field of literary property that were decided by the courts in 1949 and 1950.

Digest of Public General Bills with Index. (83d Congress, 1st Session) No. 1, January 1953. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Prices of single copies vary; subscription price, \$6.50 a session of Congress; \$2.00 additional for foreign mailing.

Electric Power Industry of the U. S. S. R.—An Annotated Bibliography. Prepared by J. D. Philippoff with the assistance of Elizabeth G. Dorosh, and N. R. Rodionoff. 154 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.00. The 1,765 entries refer to books and periodical articles that have been selected to give as complete a picture as possible of the technological and economic aspects of the industry.

Library of Congress Catalog—Books: Authors. January 1953. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.

This is an author list of the books for which the Library has printed catalog cards. It will be published in nine monthly issues, three quarterly cumulations, and an annual volume. Subscriptions to all issues of the *LC Catalog—Books: Authors*, including the *Maps and Atlases*, *Films*, and *Music and Phonorecords* parts, are \$100 a year. The annual cumulation of the author catalog for books alone will sell for \$65, and subscriptions for only the monthly issues and the quarterly cumulations of *Books: Authors* will be \$60 a year.

Ohio—The Sesquicentennial of Statehood, 1803-1953. 76 p. Paper. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.25. This is a catalog of the exhibit in observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State of Ohio to the Union.

Political Science in Western Germany. By A. R. L. Gurland. 118 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.00. This report is an analysis of political thought and writings in Western Germany from 1950 to mid-1952. It was prepared and the research was done as part of the Library's foreign consultant program, which is made possible by a grant from the Oberlaender Trust of Philadelphia and administered by the European Affairs Division.

Postwar Foreign Newspapers: A Union List. 231 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.60. Compiled to meet the need for information about the availability of foreign newspapers in American libraries, this list also is designed to encourage additional libraries to report the foreign newspapers that they receive.

The White House: A Bibliographical List. Compiled by Ann Duncan Brown of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. 139 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 95 cents. This bibliography lists 579 references to books, articles, and other publications that include information about the President's house and its occupants.